

THE MICHIGAN FARMER,

A WEEKLY JOURNAL OF AFFAIRS

Relating to the Farm, the Garden, and the Household.

NEW SERIES.

DETROIT, SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1860.

VOL. 2., NO. 18.

The Michigan Farmer,

R. F. JOHNSTONE, EDITOR.

Publication Office, 130 Jefferson Avenue,
DETROIT MICHIGAN.

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The Farm.

Work for May.

There is no month more important to the farmer than the month of May, as during the next four or five weeks nearly all the field crops should be planted. These crops are with us confined by our general practice principally to corn and potatoes, but it may be extended also to roots, comprising carrots and mangel wurzel. The Swedish turnip should not be sown before the middle of June.

After the experience of last year with frosts, especially in the northern counties, it is not advisable to risk planting corn too early; and yet during the month of May though there may be no frosts that may injure, the chances are that there may be just at the time when it will have a tendency to injure the young shoots of the corn that may be planted early. Corn as a general rule unless for varieties that are early, requires one hundred and twenty days to grow and ripen from the time the seed is put in the ground; so that seed planted the 15th of May, requires a season without frost, that will extend to the 15th of September. This season may be much shortened however if the temperature during a portion of it should be very warm, and not too dry; and we have known corn planted the last week in June to do well, and yield a fair crop of ripe sound ears, but then there were no frosts to stop its growth before the middle of October of that year, and besides, there was amongst it a large proportion of soft corn. If the season is right, corn will do well with a hundred days of good average, growing weather from planting until it is fit to be cut, but it leaves many ears soft, whilst the longer time extending twenty days more, ripens up the late plants, and adds very considerably to the value of the crop.

Again, in planting this crop early, it must be borne in mind that if the soil is properly prepared, that is rendered mellow by working, and the surface has been made into a fine

mould, that will promote the growth of the young plant, it will generally sprout in from four to six days, and go on with a steady growth from that time forward. On the contrary, where the growth is not in good condition, and the top soil cold, the seed will lie for some time and then come up young and weak, and should the latter weeks of May, and the early part of June be cold, the corn gains nothing by early planting. There is therefore considerable judgment to be exercised by the farmer as to the time of planting.

With potatoes it is different, as the young plant though tender and susceptible of being injured by frost, is not apt to make its appearance above ground in so short a time as the corn, hence the work of planting this crop may be proceeded with before corn planting, though it is claimed that potatoes that are early put in the ground are very liable to be affected with the rot, whilst the later planted frequently escape and come out unscathed by that pest. There is no definite rule that can be applied to the planting of potatoes with a design to escape this pest, except that of early planting, and this may be done before the corn planting is begun.

Again there are two other crops that we have suggested as being well worthy of the attention of the farmer on a small scale at least, where he designs to feed much stock. These are the mangel wurzel and the carrot. Both of them may be sown before the corn crop with advantage, as any late frost will not be apt to injure them. The carrot is especially hardy. For both these crops however, the soil should be selected as rich, deep and warm, and no trouble or work should be spared in making the surface mellow and susceptible of promoting an early growth. If the early growing season is lost, by this want of cultivation of the ground before the seed is sown, the rest of the season, no matter how favorable, will not make it up. The evidence which is afforded on every side, testifies that root crops, whilst they add materially to the amount of work and attention required on the farm, are yet of the highest value, as affording the means of supply for any failure of the hay or fodder crops, and also of reaping a much larger return from the corn crop. Very much is written to show that root crops should be grown to a greater extent than what they are now; but it is always to be considered that to grow them well, the facilities of doing the work which they require, and of making use of them after they are grown, must be taken into the account. No prudent man will advise that the corn crop should be neglected, on account of the root crops; but rather that the roots should be grown as auxiliary to the corn, and to the hay crops, both of which are somewhat uncertain.

When the farmer is not accustomed to the care of the carrot or mangel wurzel, we would not advise that they should try the experiment of over half an acre of either at first. In fact a quarter of an acre of carrots well grown may prove as much as can be grown with advantage, but that quarter should be grown, if for no other purpose than to feed to the work horses, during the winter season.

The mangel wurzel is a species of beet, and as it may be sown whenever the ground is ready, and thus be put out of the way of the other crops, it may be growing whilst the work on the other crops are being performed, whilst the earlier it is planted the larger will be the crop. This crop is of value to keep through the winter, and we note that in some cases these roots have been kept over till the second year even, before being fed out. As a feeding crop, requiring little care, beyond cribbing, there is no crop equal to corn, but with us, its full value is hardly appreciated, because like all other crops it can be made of twice its present value by the aid of other crops. As a general proposition that is worth attention, we think that for feeding purposes the value of five acres of corn may be increased fully one third by the addition of the products of one acre of roots; and in general the experience of those who have given the root crops a fair trial induce to a larger proportion than this, but on a general average, one third in value is a fair enough

profit. We shall have more to say on this subject, as it is one that is commanding the attention of many of the farmers who are feeding their crops in preference to selling

The Sweet Potato—How to Grow it.

The cultivation of this valuable esculent is a matter of no inconsiderable moment to the farmer. When properly attended to, under favorable conditions of weather, harvesting, &c., this crop is one of the most profitable items in agricultural economy. We kept the account of the product of one acre which was devoted last year to the sweet potato, and after making the liberal deduction of fifty per cent. for expenses, including manure and labor, we set down the net profit of \$50 as the return of that acre. This every farmer knows is a very fair yield. It is true, some early vegetables will make even larger returns, but if every acre in the farm could be made equally productive, agriculture would not be neglected for the uncertainties of commercial life. It must be remembered, however, that the sweet potato can be produced in perfection only in soils which are specially adapted to its growth. Heavy clay soils may be made to yield a crop, by dint of liberal manuring and assiduous cultivation, but the tubers, though as large perhaps, and as attractive in appearance will not deserve the name of sweet potatoes, for the test will show a great deficiency in the saccharine matter.—

A light, if not a sandy soil, seems absolutely indispensable to their successful growth and even when this indispensable is present, it is a somewhat remarkable fact, that the qualities of the sweet potato will at times be various, even when the crop is gathered from contiguous fields. We believe, that experience has settled the somewhat anomalous fact, that the sweet potato is improved by successive cultivation on the same ground, for a series of years. The more the soil is enriched by the proper stimulants, the better will the product be, both in quality and quantity. The principle of rotation does not apply in this instance. The most successful cultivators have found this to be true by uniform experience, and the fact, we know, can be attested by the most reliable testimony.

The sandy grounds of Jersey in this neighborhood, are the best adapted for the cultivation of the sweet potato. Two modes of cultivation are common. The former may be described as hill planting—the latter as planting in ridges. In the one case the compost of short barn yard manure and marl is dropped at intervals of from two and a half to three feet covered with soil by means of the hoe and thus prepared for the insertion of the sprouts at the proper season; in the other, a furrow is marked out as in ordinary potato planting, then filled with the compost and covered with a return to furrow and left until planting time. The latter mode has our preference; although the other is the more economical of compost. We have tried both modes; the most satisfactory results have accrued under the latter method. Ridges are far more conveniently worked than hills, not only with the hoe and cultivator, but with the plow also. We think we are safe in saying that in the average experience of a series of years no advantage is secured by a very early setting out of the sprouts from the hotbed. We greatly prefer that they should remain under the frame until they are well furnished with roots. The small and sickly scions never do well, and an earlier return may be expected from well rooted plants, set out in the field a week or two weeks later, provided they are properly supplied with roots. Many farmers set great store by getting their plants out in the first week in May; we believe, they will generally fare better by deferring the planting at least till the third week, and they will probably not lose much by deferring the main planting of the crop until the beginning of June. We admit that if the season should prove favorable, and the early planting encounters no drawback, the product may be available for market, in advance of the more tardy but less venturesome planters, but if the experience of five or six years be averaged we incline to the opinion that it will confirm the view we have expressed. One of the most fatal enemies to the growth of the sweet

potato is frost, whether early or late, and in order to avoid the labor and loss of replanting, we prefer the course which we have advocated.

After setting out the sprouts, for which purpose a wet time is always desirable, though they may be planted in dry weather, provided they are well watered with rain or river water, not too cold, and allowed to warm in the sun if possible. Great care is requisite in guarding the plants against the ravages of the cut worm. This ugly little customer shows his prowess by biting the sprout off close to the ground. It is necessary to follow the caitiff, and he will generally be found coiled up for a nap, if the surface soil is carefully removed. When caught he is to be disposed of. You may use him if so disposed to bait a hook for catfish, or hand him over to your chickens, or kill him outright as soon as you get hold of him. In a large field, this is troublesome work, but if you follow it up for a few days replacing the sprouts which are cut off by fresh ones, you will generally succeed in exterminating these plaguey poachers. Keep your plants from being parched in the soil, as they will be if you do not attend to them after warm sunshine upon a hard rain. In order to do this loosen the ground about them with your fingers. This is an important matter. Then keep down the weeds with the hoe, throw up the ground between the ridges with the cultivator, and keep light and fresh until it is time to use the plow in order to throw the soil up into ridges. Turn the vines all one way, then run your plow between the rows always turning the furrow towards the plants. Reverse the vines after you have done this and plow over the space which you have vacated for this purpose, and generally nothing more will be needed except an occasional weeding. You must keep down such weeds as crab grass, sandburs and the like, or you cannot expect a good harvest.—

With proper care, the sweet potato is usually a sure crop, and if these directions, which we humbly offer as hints to the uninitiated, are duly followed, we believe they will prove both sound and seasonable advice.—*Farmer and Gardener.*

The Preparation of Bones for Manure.

There are several methods of reducing bones into a condition fitting them for appreciation as a manure for crops. These methods are enumerated as follows: 1st, in the dry state as they are purchased or gathered; 2d, when dissolved by the aid of Sulphuric acid; and 3d, by causing a decay or putrefaction of their animal matter. The first mode is too slow in rendering back immediate results; the second is considered too expensive, whilst the third is that which is most put in practice, as available by most farmers.

Professor Tyson, of Maryland, gives the following in the *Rural Register*, as his method of practice:

"This mode has been evidently coming more into use within a few years past, and we often find directions in the agricultural journals for effecting it, most generally by making them into composts with stable manure or other matter. I have, however, met with nothing in that way that appears likely to answer a better purpose than that practiced by me 19 years ago, after experimenting to some extent. And as inquiries have been made, in answer to which I had found it necessary to repeat the process, it will now be repeated in full.

"Having smoothed over the surface of the good, (under a shade, if convenient,) place thereon evenly, a layer of 3 inches of ground bones, and then an even layer of good fine soil or earth, free from stones or sticks. Give a good sprinkling of gypsum over each layer of earth. Another layer of bones is applied upon the layer of earth, and the same alternations are to be repeated with the gypsum until we have four of each, bones and earth, and the height of the pile will be 24 inches.—As the bones are unusually dry, each layer should be well moistened with water, or better with urine, in order to hasten the process.—It is proper to place two or more sticks in the pile reaching to its base, which should be frequently examined by feeling them, in order to judge of the degree of heat produced. If the weather be warm, they will begin to

heat in a few days, and in a week or two will become hot. When upon taking out the stick they feel unpleasantly hot, the process should be checked by chopping or spading down the mass from top to bottom, which, if carefully done, mixes the materials well together, and they are ready for spreading.

"If the process be commenced during cold weather, it may be hastened by placing at the bottom a layer of fresh horse dung about six inches thick, and covering the pile with straw or fodder to retain the heat.

"There is much testimony in favor of using salt as a manure, and it cannot be applied more advantageously than with the bones, because it promotes their solubility. It would be better to place the proper dose of salt with the gypsum upon each layer of earth.

"In reference to the quantity of bones to the acre I may say, that after trying them in quantities from 30 bushels down to 10, I came to the conclusion that ten bushels to the acre was the most advantageous quantity. I became satisfied also that this quantity, prepared as I have just indicated, and uniformly sown, will be as effective for a year or two as double the quantity applied in the dry state.

"Should the soil be dry when wheat ground is dressed with dry bones, and continue so for some time after, but little effect will be produced by them upon the autumn growth.

"The effect of the purified bones will be obvious within a few days after the young wheat appears above the surface. The putrefaction in the first case goes on very slowly; but when the bones have been once heated it will proceed more readily and of course furnish an earlier supply of the much needed ammonia, as well as phosphoric acid.

"One great advantage of bones over ammoniated guano arises from the fact that putrefaction and decay have progressed in the latter until nearly all the ammonia which they are capable of yielding has been already formed. And as it is very soluble in water, much of it is rapidly washed off during heavy rains, leaving a portion which is absorbed and retained in the soil. This is going on whenever the ground is wet, so that when the soil is not frozen in winter, the ammonia is passing off and there is no crop growing to appropriate it.

"When bones are applied, either dry or in the manner I have suggested, (3,) they are giving out the ammonia as the crops require it, but in cold weather the putrefaction is nearly or quite suspended, according to the temperature, and again resumed in the spring; at first slowly, and then rapidly in hot weather, when it is most wanted by the crop.

"I have very rarely met with those who have used bones for manure without being satisfied with their effects. Experience has shown, however, that their effects are not so promptly evinced in stiff clay soils as in those of a more porous character. The compactness of very stiff soil prevents sufficient access of air to assist in the decay of the bones.—When applied to very wet soils the animal matters decompose so slowly as to produce little benefit to crops."

Feeding Fowls.

Fowls may not be fed on any kind of food, nor on any kind of grain. The better the grain, says an experienced poultreer, the better and the more healthy are the fowls. Besides like all other animals, they take a variety of grain. Indian corn though the best, when fed alone is apt to make the flesh of all fowls fed upon it very full of fat, and does not answer so well as when wheat, oats, or barley, are added to the mess. A Swiss writer on poultry states, first, that fowls to which a portion of chalk is given with their food, lay eggs the shells of which are remarkable for their whiteness. By substituting for chalk a calcareous earth, rich in oxide of iron, the shells become of an orange red color. Secondly, he informs us that some hens fed upon barley alone would not lay well, and that they tear off each other's feathers. He then mixed with the barley some feathers chopped up, which they ate eagerly and digested freely.—By adding milk to their food, they began to lay, and ceased plucking out each other's feathers. He concludes that this proceeding arose from the desire of hens for azote food.

Corn Culture

Deep Plowing.—A correspondent of the *Indiana Farmer*, gives the following as the result of his experience in the cultivation of corn, by deep plowing. He says:

"I have seen in some of the back numbers of the *Farmer*, communications from some of your correspondents in regard to deep plowing. They seem to think it is injurious; at least, not beneficial. I will give my experience in regard to the matter. Some eight years ago, when I purchased the farm I live on, although it was a good corn year, I do not think it would have averaged more than twenty-five bushels per acre.

"When I came in possession of it, I took my plow and with two stout horses, and sometimes three, I commenced turning up the soil from nine to ten inches deep. And although I could see from the actions of some of my neighbors, they thought if I did not come on the town, I would ruin my farm, yet I still persevered, and on the same ground where there was twenty-five bushels of corn per acre when I purchased it, I have raised, without any manure (although I do not disbelieve in manuring), one hundred and twenty bushels per acre. This is my experience in deep plowing."

A correspondent of the *Wisconsin Farmer*, also gives the following views upon this subject, from which our southern corn growers may gather some hints that may be turned to good account: The corn crop is always an important one, but this year a good crop is an all-important consideration, as the high price and scarcity, in many quarters, indicate that a large demand must be made for it for the next year also—hence our anxiety to impress upon the planters to use every means at their command for a successful result; those who may not be able to use any of the fertilizers obtainable from abroad, can strive to obtain as much of a home supply as possible—and more particularly, can bring up from the bowels of the earth the hidden treasures thereon:

"In the culture of Indian corn, one thing has become an axiom with farmers, and that through experience; which is, that the seed corn should be sound, all right, and adapted to our particular soil and climate. Most farmers are aware that there is a material difference in the yield and quality of different varieties of corn. The largest varieties, under good culture and in favorable seasons, generally give the largest yield per acre; but the smallest varieties ripen earliest. As some one has said, I think farmers should plant those varieties (having reference as far as practicable to productiveness) which sooner come to maturity.

The greatest care should be exercised in the selection of seed corn not only from the best varieties for the different localities, but also the seed of the different kinds desired; and this should be done before the corn is gathered in the field, where there is an opportunity for comparison. The reason why we have so much bad seed corn is either owing to its being gathered while damp, and allowed to remain so until it freezes, or if dry when gathered, it is placed where it absorbs dampness, and afterwards freezes. Corn gathered when matured, and placed, when dried, where it is neither exposed to dampness or frost, will grow *every time*.

After having saved or procured a sufficiency of good seed corn of a kind that is adapted to our soil, we should next (if not already done) examine the condition of the soil with reference to its probable productiveness.—This being ascertained, our first, and I may say one of the most important considerations in the whole routine of growing Indian corn, is that of properly plowing the land selected for the crop. Deep plowing should be the motto of every farmer, especially in the preparation of the soil for a crop of Indian corn. On all ordinary soils plowing should be at least from eight to ten inches deep—yes, as deep as it can be well gotten down—as a general rule, the deeper the better; and then, if the soil below that depth appears to be hard and compact, it should be stirred with the sub-soil plow. Then the water can pass up and down freely, and all danger from excessive rains is removed, because the water readily passes away from the roots of plants; also all danger from drought, or nearly all, because the water will freely pass upward by capillary attraction, and it is true that every particle of which rises towards the surface comes laden with what are called salts, which it brings from deep in the earth, and deposits within reach of the roots of plants. If it enters the roots of plants, it carries with it food to nourish such plants. It is said that by this principle of capillary attraction food for plants is often brought from deeper in the ground than the roots penetrate, and that

the water of excessive rains should pass off without obstruction into the earth, and the upward flow of water after evaporation should be unimpeded in order to supply the surface soil after a drought.

Every farmer who is observing and has tried deep plowing, knows that his fields are drier for it in rainy weather, and more moist in dry weather. There may be some soils lying upon so porous a sub-soil that it would be proper to cultivate shallow.

It is also said that the free passage of air through the soil is almost as important as that of water. Water and air seem to be the plant's waiters. They act as food carriers to the plant, and must have free course—and to this end the soil must be deeply mellowed, consequently the necessity of deep plowing.

My plan, then, in preparing the soil for a crop of Indian corn, would be to plow the soil deeply, turning all grass, weeds and manure under, so that they shall not be visible.

Some farmers are in favor of ridging corn ground. I am of the opinion that it is not the way, unless it be on low, wet soils. I have noticed that corn upon ridges is a great deal more liable to suffer from drought. As a general rule, I should prefer having corn ground plowed in the fall as well as spring. I am satisfied that fall plowing tends to the destruction of the cut-worm, one of the pests of the farmer. I should plow my corn ground only a few days before the time for planting, which, as a general rule, should depend upon the forwardness of the season and the kind of corn planted. After having the soil nicely turned bottom side up, and disconnected with any ridging process, I should proceed to mark out the land both ways as a guide to planting. The distance that the rows should be apart, depends something upon the soil and more upon the kind of corn planted. In planting dent corn, the rows should be at least four feet distant, and upon very rich soil four and a half feet. In case of flint corn, the rows should be about three and a half feet. In marking out the ground, great care should be given to make the lines as near straight as possible, for there is much advantage gained in cultivating, in having the rows straight. This being the case, the corn may be nearly hoed with the cultivator, when if the rows are crooked, there is danger of rooting up the corn in the process of cultivating.

Having the ground properly prepared, the weather all right, and the good seed at hand, the next thing wanted is a good corn planter, and, by the way, a careful man with a good hoe is about my highest conception of that implement.

The corn should be dropped at the point where the lines cross, with a view of having about four stalks in a hill to mature. I think that the corn should be covered about one and a half inches deep, that is upon our sandy loam soil, and the earth packed upon it with a spat of the hoe, which will tend to insure its more speedy germination.

As soon as the corn can be seen in the rows the cultivator should be in operation, going through it both ways, as often as convenient, (if once a week, all the better,) until it becomes so large as to be inconvenient working among the stocks.

The first hoeing should be done as early as possible, for success in raising a good corn crop depends very much upon the early attention given to it. I prefer using the cultivator first and last in the cultivation of corn. The plow I consider as unnecessary, as it tends to hilling too much, and disturbs the roots, which should not be done. Many cultivators now in use are just adapted to the work.—The use of the cultivator during a drought, tends to make the ground more moist. The cultivator should be used until the corn is so large that it becomes inconvenient. There is but little danger of cultivating corn too much.

During the work of hoeing and cultivating, where the corn is missing, the early kinds may be planted in as late as the middle of June. The King Phillip is one of the best varieties for this purpose."

Hay for Cows.

Otis Brigham in New England *Farmer*, after seventy years experience, states that from actual weight, he has found that good milk cows will consume 20 pounds of hay per day, when giving milk, and fifteen pounds when dry; and that they pay well for their keeping by an average of six quarts of milk per day for the year.

Cattle Sale.

R. A. Alexander's annual sale of thoroughbred cattle, and other stock takes place at his farm near Spring Station, Woodford county, Kentucky, on the first Wednesday of June next.

White Clover.

The Farmers' Journal, of Virginia, says:—"Perhaps there is no plant more universally distributed over the face of the earth than white clover. It is found, or may be found in almost every field that has been in cultivation. Where the soil is poor, or otherwise not adapted to its growth, it is still present, but so small, and grows so flat under the grosser herbage that covers the ground, that it is not perceptible without a critical examination. Hence on breaking up and manuring such soils, a spontaneous crop of white clover springs up where it was never observed before and without any supply of seed. This has sometimes led to strange conclusions respecting the plant; many persons erroneously supposing that it originated from the application of ashes or marl without the intervention of seed.

The structure of the white clover is quite peculiar. It has a perennial root—differing in this respect from other species of clover—and the central root strikes to a considerable depth in the soil, thereby enabling the plant to resist the effects of the severest droughts, particularly on sandy soils. The branches that trail on the surface send down fibrous roots from the joints, which penetrate but a little way into the ground. Hence it is that the plant matures itself in soils of very opposite natures—for if the surface be too dry to afford nourishment to the branches, the principal root preserves it; and when the tenacity or retentiveness of the soil in wet weather is great enough to destroy the main root, the fibers of the runners preserve the vitality of the plant. From this habit of growth, top dressings are found to promote its development in an extraordinary degree. When the soil does not furnish food adapted to its wants, it seldom rises to a head, and the very small leaves lie so close to the ground, that even its presence is not always suspected; but when the proper nutrient is furnished, it springs up, flowers, and matures its seed so as to attract attention, and to excite surprise in the minds of those who were ignorant of its existence in the soil.

The white clover furnishes the most acceptable herbage to stock of all kinds. It is only inferior in its nutritive properties to the green sward, if, indeed, it is not equal to it; and we think it would be to the interest of farmers to encourage its growth on their pasture lands as much as possible. Wherever a regular system of rotation prevails, this may be readily done. But the land must be good, and in an improving condition.—

There are few better signs of good farming than to see this clover growing luxuriantly over the fields, for it shows that the land has been well cared for by liberal supplies of fertilizing materials.

Dairy Business.

The organization of Farmers' Clubs is doing much to elicit real practical and useful information, on all subjects connected with the farm.

At the late meeting of the Club at Monroe. The subject of the treatment and profit of dairy cows was brought up for discussion, when Mr. Spalding gave the following account of his experience, which we find reported in the *Press*:

"Mr. Spalding said he commenced to manage stock and the dairy business about five years ago, when he had two cows. He made up his mind to stable them, and believes farmers labor under disadvantage by not stabling stock. He produced butter enough to furnish his family with sugar besides what he used. Next he tried six cows, and commenced making cheese, and sold \$50 worth the first year. He then increased to 20 cows, believing the dairy business could be made profitable, stabling his cows in the winter.—

The first three years he did not raise calves, thinking it required fresh milk to do so. But learning that they could be raised without it, he raised some on whey and used also buckwheat flour, about one pint per day for three calves. They did well, and he now raises three to five calves a year. Last year he milked eighteen cows, and they produced \$38.76 each, and all of them \$697.65, not including the butter used in his family, and five calves sold, and thinks but for his wife's absence he would have done better. Never fed grain till this winter, a bundle of oats to two cows, and in March corn ground with cob, and with good results. His cows are chiefly native, some cross with Durham, and one Devon which does not equal the cross with Durham, which he prefers. At first he preferred the Devon—they may be more hardy, but with proper management the Durhams can stand winters well enough, and he thinks they give as much milk. He spoke also of their being best for veal and of his sale of several in the Monroe market at \$6.50, and thought they

might have brought \$6 in Toledo. He feeds his cattle regularly, and always has water for them to go to at any time, and finds his cows do better in consequence; and prefer not to pump cold water for his cows fresh from the well, thinking that if it is too cold it checks the flow of milk and that they do better by letting it stand awhile after being exposed to the sun. Cheese commands from 8 to 9 cts. when 4 to 6 weeks old—last year and year previous 9 cts., and this year 8 cts. per lb., an evidence, he thought that the dairy business was the best for the farmers in this county.—He thinks all farmers would do well to engage in it. The more made the quicker the sale, and at present not enough is made to draw buyers from abroad. The farmers of the western Reserve in Ohio, have their cheese engaged before it is made, and it can be so here when the quantity is sufficient to entice buyers.

The Cattle Disease in Massachusetts.

The Commissioners appointed by the Governor to exterminate the disease called pleuro-pneumonia in the Commonwealth, visited Mr. W. W. Chenevry's herd at Wellington Hill in Belmont, on Monday afternoon. Dr. J. Bates of Worcester and his brother of Boston, also a physician, and Wood, Thayer and Sanders, V. S., were in attendance. Dr. J. Bates is an eminent physician of the old school, and formerly practiced in Barre, and though he makes no special claim to a knowledge of veterinary practice, yet it is evident that he has no superior in describing the condition of the cattle—his diagnoses, as assisted by his brother, seeming to command the most profound attention, and to secure the confidence of all who were in attendance.

After examining several of Mr. Chenevry's cattle, three were selected to be killed, one Shorthorn cow and two heifers, a grade Ayrshire and a grade Devon. The cow had been sick, and seemed to have recovered. The Ayrshire grade had shown no symptoms of the disease. The Devon grade had been observed to cough slightly, but eat well as did they all, and was sprightly and active on foot, though diseased in one of its fore-legs—the knee-joint being badly swollen. Upon examination after they were killed, the lungs of all of them showed clear manifestations of disease—the Devon grade being very bad—the right lung, and the lower part being filled with pus.

After finishing the examination of the three animals killed, the Commissioners with their medical attendants, and V. S. returned to the barn for a more thorough examination of the cattle, when the Doctors, Bates, and Thayer, V. S., decided that out of a herd of 34, not more than half a dozen animals appeared to be free from the disease, and these included five bulls—among which is the "Dutchman," valued by Mr. Chenevry at \$5,000.

Dr. Bates' mode of examination was by percussion upon the chest and over the lungs—determining the condition of the pulmonary organs by sound—which if dull and attended with a crumpling, crepitating noise detected by auscultation, disease was deemed certain. If a resonance of sound followed percussion, a healthy state of the lungs was predicted—Mr. Chenevry evidently had great confidence in Dr. Bates' skill and judgment, though the decision was contrary to his previous belief, for he thought his herd had become nearly free from the disease.

It is now thought that nothing short of the entire destruction of the infected herds, whether in Belmont or Worcester county, will satisfy the demand of the law, or appease the excitement among the people. The hay, barns, and manure, it is feared contain the infection, which must also be destroyed. The Commissioners have an exceedingly onerous duty to perform in executing the laws, but it is hoped they will do it faithfully, firmly and most efficiently.—*L. in Best. Cult.*

A Reminiscence of the Shanghai Fever.

A reporter upon the herds of Great Britain, during his visit to that of Mr. Ambler the breeder of Grand Turk, relates that he saw there the empty pens of the poultry house, which was built when he and Lord Ducie were rivals in the Cochin China business. When Lord Ducie died, Mr. Ambler was the chief bidder at the sale of his stock, and twenty-two guineas or \$110, was given for a single brood of fowls.

Satisfied with his success, Mr. Ambler, determined to get out of them

whilst the season was up, and sold all his stock consisting of sixty cocks and hens at prices ranging from \$25 to \$90 per pair.—But the glory of the fowl of the orient has gone down, and he bid no longer salutes the rising sun with his dismal roar of a crow, as lord of the barn yard.

MICHIGAN STOCK REGISTER.

HORSES.

WARFIELD. Thoroughbred Stallion. Owned by A. C. Flisk of Coldwater, Michigan, and bred by R. Alexander of Woodburn farm, Woodford county, Kentucky, from whom he was purchased by his present owner.

Sire. Imported Sovereign, the sire of Berry, Ann Dunn, Martha Dunn, Mary Taylor, La Vrai Reine, Prioresse, Marange, Charleston, &c. Sovereign was bred by King William IV, at Hampton Court stables, and foaled 1836. He was imported by the late Col. Wade Hampton of Millwood, S. C., who paid for him coming one year \$2,000.—He never appeared on the turf, having been injured during his voyage across the Atlantic. His colts have raced successfully at all distances, from one to four mile heats, and as a stallion he is second to none living.

Sovereign was sired by Emilius, winner of the Derby in 1828, and sire of Prism and Plenipotentiary, the first winner of the Derby in 1830 and the latter winner in 1834; Emilius was also sire of Mango, winner of the St. Leger in 1837, and was considered one of the stoutest and most successful stallions in England, and was for many years the crack stallion in royal stables at Hampton Court. Dam of Sovereign, Fleur de lis, by Bourbon, by Sorcerer, by Trumpeter; Sorcerer of Simeleus, winner of the Derby in 1818, of the winner of the Oaks stakes in 1808, 1809, and 1811, and of Soothsayer, winner of the great St. Leger in 1811.

grand dam Lady Rachel by Stamford, by Sir Peter Teazle.

g g dam, Young Rachel by Volunteer, by Young Belgrave—Bartlett's Childers.

g g g dam Rachel, sister to Maid of all Work, by Highflyer, by Herod.

g g g g dam sister to Tandem by Syphon.

g g g g dam by Regulus, by Godolphin Barb.

g g g g g dam by Snipe.

g g g g g dam by Cottingham.

g g g g g g dam by Warlock Galloway, by Snake, he by Lister Turk, out of Dam by Hautboy.

g g g g g g g dam sister to the Carlisle Gelding by the Bald Galloway.

g g g g g g g dam the Wharton mare by Lord Carlisle's Turk.

g g g g g g g dam by Timoleon, by Sir Archy out of daughter of imported Saltram, son of English Eclipse, out of Virago by Snap. Timoleon was sire of the celebrated Boston.

g g g g g dam by Wildair, by imported Farnought, out of a daughter of Kitty Fisher by Cade, by Godolphin Barb.

g g g g g dam by Driver, imported, by Driver and great grand sire of Timoleon.

g g g g g g dam by imported Farnought, by Regulus out of Silvertail, great grand daughter of the Darley Arabian.

g g g g g g dam by Fellow, son of Blank, by Godolphin out of Little Hartly mare.

g g g g g g g dam by Imported Vampire, by Wilson's Arabian, out of a grand daughter of Partner, and g g g grand sire of Amanda, dam of Duroc.

Isola produced Olio, who beat Laura Spellman and Mary BlueSkin three mile heats at Charleston, South Carolina, in 1837, in the fast time of 5:46 and 5:42 1/2. She also produced Minerva, Juno, Mamella, &c.

FARM NOTES.

Prices of Shorthorns in England.

At a late sale of Shorthorns, of the herd of Mr. John Hall of Kiveton Park, and which was not known as containing animals of the distinguished fame and merit of some of the first class breeders, the highest priced cow sold for \$250, and the highest priced bull for \$185. The herd was considered a good one however.

Bees in California.

The California *Farmer* states that not more than one third of the hives that were purchased and shipped in the Atlantic States reached California in good condition. The other two thirds were a dead loss. In the meantime, more than one half that were received in good condition are now considered as worthless on account of foul blood, and the worm which has been introduced. Altogether the bee business has been a very losing speculation for most of those who went into it.

Rotten Leaves for Potatoes.

Mr. Bacon in a communication to the Journal of the N. Y. State Agricultural Society states:

"The very best potatoes we have raised for many years, were obtained by putting a shovel full of leaves from trees in each hill.—This was on dry, deep land, which had been under the potato crop for several years. We had formerly dug some rotten potatoes from the soil, but none the last year; all were sound, of a good size, and in flavor like the potatoes of olden times; rich, mealy and healthful. All who saw or tasted of them, pronounced them *very fine*.

"We hope others will try the leaves this year, in a small way at least, while we intend doing so on a more extended scale. If the future results shall be as good as the past, they will pay

The Garden & Orchard.**Fruit Prospects.**

The weather, during March, was unusually pleasant for the season, creating some apprehension lest the undue excitement of vegetation should be such that subsequent cold would be fatal to the incipient fruit crop. These apprehensions, however, were effectually quieted by the cold that has prevailed through the greater part of April, till, at the present time, vegetation is, probably, not at all in advance of ordinary seasons. The past two months have been unusually dry, as we except the second and third weeks of April, which has, doubtless, contributed to the retarding effect of the cool weather.

At the present time the weather is exceedingly fine, but rather cool. The buds of the gooseberry, currant, siberian crab, and other plants, which vegetate early, are already fully open; as well as most of the fruit buds of the cherry, pear, and apple.

Apricots, against a wall, have been in bloom for nearly two weeks, giving promise of a full crop, which is yet uninjured, notwithstanding that the nights have been so cold, for a week past, as to occasion the formation of ice of considerable thickness.

Peaches were supposed to be a total failure; but, with the opening of the buds, we are agreeably disappointed to discover that, in most cases, a few buds, at least, have escaped; while, in some cases, there is promise of a fair crop. Several instances have been observed, where a southerly or southeasterly exposure, sheltered on the north and northwest, seems to have effected the saving of a crop. In Ohio, the buds seem to have been killed by a storm of sleet, followed by severe cold, about the beginning of December; but, with us, they remained uninjured till the severe frost of the 30th and 31st of that month, which was supposed to have entirely ruined the crop of this region.

Cherries are promising a full crop. Early Purple Guigne, which is usually the first to start, has been opening an occasional blossom for several days past, and, with a continuance of mild weather, will be in full bloom within two or three days. Napoleon, also, though a late fruit, is considerably in advance of most varieties. The earliest varieties require about six weeks, after blooming, to ripen their fruit. Allowing them this time to mature, we may hope to see ripe fruit about the twelfth or fifteenth of June, which will be a few days later than the verae.

Plums have passed through the winter unscathed, and promise an abundant bloom; but the ravages of the curculio, and of the leaf blight, for some years past, have discouraged the planting of this fruit, and it is rapidly going out of cultivation, in this region.

Pears fruited unusually well last season, and are promising even better for the coming one. The popular dislike to the cultivation of this fruit, on account of its supposed tardy fruiting is gradually wearing off; but it will, doubtless, be some years before it will assume the position it deserves, as a delicious and profitable family and market fruit.

Apples, also, promise a copiousness of bloom almost beyond precedent; and, when we consider the total failure of the crop of 1858, and the smallness of the yield of 1859, with the recuperation of the trees, consequent thereupon, we have abundant reason to anticipate a return fully commensurate with the promise. Indeed, if no untoward casualties arise to interfere with the setting of the fruit, the danger will be that the quality of the crop will be injured by over production.

The present spring has been a very active one, in the planting of trees. Peaches, in particular, have been planted in large quantities. Of apples, the great mass are of winter varieties, intended for the production of market fruit; and a very large share are of Red Canada, or seedlings to be top worked with this variety. Among a few planters, the King of Tompkins county is beginning to be sought after, mainly, doubtless, on account of its eastern reputation.

T. T. LYON.

Plymouth, April, 30th, 1860.

Blanching Vegetables.

Vegetable gardeners blanch certain vegetables and make them very tender and palatable, while otherwise they would be hard and fibrous. This is done by excluding the light by burying them in the earth. A very subtle and intricate, but beautiful branch of science comes in here as an explanation of this phenomena.

The researches of Hunt, on the effects of light upon vegetation, have established the fact that the blue or actinic rays produce purely chemical changes; they promote the germination of the seed, but do not enable

the plant to decompose carbonic acid. Very accurate experiments have proved that the growth of a plant is proportionate to the illuminating power of the solar rays. Hence those plants exposed to the action of yellow light grow more rapidly than under the influence of red or blue, because of the greater illuminating power of the yellow rays. Professor Draper, of New York, exposed leaves and grass, in tubes containing water saturated with carbonic acid, to the influence of the different rays of the sun, which were separated from each other by means of a glass prism. On examining the contents of the tubes after exposure for a sufficient period, it was found that the quantity of carbonic acid decomposed in the tube which had been placed in the yellow light was nearly double that decomposed in the tube which was exposed to the red rays, and nine times greater than that decomposed in the blue light.

When plants are put into a dark place, their colored parts become blanched, the green coloring matter is oxygenated and decomposed, the tissues become weak and distended by the quantity of matter which has been mechanically absorbed and which they are not able to give off by exhalation, and the plants actually die of starvation whilst surrounded by abundance of suitable nutriment; the stimulus of light, by which alone that nutriment could be appropriated, being wanting.

The green coloring matter of plants is called *chlorophylle*, and gardeners know that it cannot be formed without light. They take advantage of this in modifying the color of vegetables for the table by planting them in situations where the light is very limited, and the result is a change of their color and taste. By covering the lower portions of celery and some other plants, they are rendered tender and white; this is due to the exclusion of light, which is the great developing agent of the woody matter. Potatoes planted near the surface of the ground are always stringy and harsh; those who advocate very shallow planting do not know what they are talking about. The calorific rays which are absorbed by plants are retained in them, ready to be given out in the form of heat when burned as fuel.—*Scientific Am.*

The Science of Gardening—Budding.

If the branch of a tree be cut off, or if an incision be made so as to remove entirely, not only a section of its bark, but also the alburnum of the wood beneath it, one bud or more, if the tree be vigorous, often will be put forth below the incision. Lateral vessels are formed from the alburnum, communicating with the bud; and having a similar return-communication with those of the bark, it speedily enlarges into a perfect branch, with its necessary leafy organs. If instead of leaving the portion of the branch above the incision exposed to the air, it be covered with moist earth, which is easily effected by the aid of a layering pot, roots will be protruded from the lips of the wound; and as these are furnished, like the bud produced from below, with vessels from the alburnum and bark, it is evident that such plant has the power of producing branches or roots accordingly as the medium, air or earth, renders the production appropriate. This may be proved in two ways; for if a Gooseberry bush be trimmed, and then its head be buried in the earth with the roots exposed to the air, these will put forth leaves whilst the branches will emit roots. On the other hand, if a root be induced by the layering-pot in the mode mentioned, and, subsequently, it is gradually introduced to the air, by removing the soil and filling the pot with moist moss, and then by removing the moss and giving only moisture it may eventually be left exposed, and will put forth leaves. The experiment will succeed with the Codlin, and, probably, with the Jonnetting Apple.

Buds contain the rudiments of a plant, and it very early suggested itself to the gardener that they might be employed advantageously as a means of propagation; and budding has now become the most prevalent mode. In performing the operation, as the nourishment has to be afforded to the bud from the alburnum of the stock with which it is brought in contact, this should not be exposed to the air for one minute longer than is necessary to insert the previously prepared bud, for if the surface of the alburnum becomes dry in the slightest degree, vegetation on that part is permanently destroyed. The alburnum of the stock only supplies sap, which is elaborated in the bud and its developed leaves; and through its bark is returned the peculiar juice from whence the woody matter is formed that unites it to the stock. A confused line marks the point of union; but all the deposit of wood is between that line and the bud, and is always the same in character as the tree from which the bud is taken.

A bud, with almost the solitary exception

of that of the Walnut, succeeds best when inserted on a shoot of the same year's growth, and apparently for the reason that the sap and juice it yields are most nearly of the same state of elaboration as they were in the parent of the bud; and because, as in the animal frame, repair of injury, the healing of wounds, is always advanced very favorably by the vital energy of youth.

"here are," says Mr. Knight, "at the base of the annual shoots of the Walnut and other trees, where those join the year-old wood, many minute buds, which are almost concealed in the bark; and which rarely, or never vegetate, but in the event of the destruction of the large prominent buds which occupy the middle and opposite end of the annual wood. By inserting in each stock one of these minute buds, and one of the large and prominent kind, I had the pleasure to find that the minute buds took freely, whilst the large all failed without a single exception. This experiment was repeated in the summer of 1815 upon two yearling stocks which grew in pots, and had been placed during the spring and early part of summer in a shady situation under a north wall; whence they were moved late in July to a forcing-house, which I devote to experiments, and instantly budded. These being suffered to remain in the house during the following summer, produced from the small buds shoots nearly three feet long, terminating in large and perfect female blossoms, which necessarily proved abortive, as no male blossoms were procurable at the early period in which the female blossoms appeared; but the early formation of such blossoms sufficiently proves that the habits of a bearing branch of the Walnut tree may be transferred to a young tree by budding, as well as grafting by approach.

The most eligible situation for the insertion of buds of this species of tree (and probably of others of similar habits), is near the summit of the wood of the preceding year, and, of course, very near the base of the annual shoot; and if buds of the small kind above mentioned be skilfully inserted in such parts of branches of rapid growth, they will be found to succeed with nearly as much certainty as those of other fruit trees, provided such buds be in a more mature state than those of the stocks into which they are inserted."—*(Knight's Horticultural Papers.)*

The more mature any part of a plant, the less easy is it excitable; a branch from which the leaves have fallen in autumn, requires a higher temperature to induce vegetation than does a similar branch in the spring. So is it with a bud; and, as was suggested by Mr. Knight, it appears to be occasioned by those parts having passed into a state of repose; a decreased degree of vital energy occurring preparatory to their winter sleep. Let no man scoff at the idea of this vital energy continuing in a bud after a separation from the parent, for even the head of a polypus may be cut off and grafted, without injury, upon the decapitated body of another. The mature bud is, consequently, always inserted with more success in a stock, the buds of which are less mature; for it does not commence vegetating until the supply of sap is abundant, nor until the union between the bark and alburnum has had time to be completed. When Mr. Knight reversed his comparative state of the stock and the bud, by inserting immature buds from a wall Peach upon Peach trees in a forcing house which had nearly completed their growth for the season, the buds broke soon after their insertion, and necessarily perished for want of sufficient nourishment.

In performing the operation of budding, we have the following directions from Mr. Errington:—

"Expedition is the principal thing, and this of course pre-supposes some dexterity and expertise. In summer budding, the cutting or shoot from whence the buds or scions are taken is not cut from the parent tree until the moment the operation is about to commence.

The best way is, to provide a pan or can with some water in it. The moment the young shoot which is to produce the scions is removed from the parent, let all the leaves be cut off, leaving the petioles, or footstalks, of the leaves to handle the buds by. The ends of the young shoots may then be stuck on end in the water, taking care, of course, to number or name them, if accuracy of this kind be requisite. All being thus in readiness, and the operator having a bundle of long, bright, and strong bast hanging by his side, and a finely whetted budding-knife (or a relay of them where much business has to be done), in his hand, operations may commence. We will suppose what may be termed a nurseryman's case—viz., a young Plum, Apricot, or Peach stock—that is to say, in their phraseology, the Brussels stock for the Plum, the commoner stock for the Apricot, and the muscle stock for the Peach. Such stocks

and they are mostly budded about a foot from the ground. The operator generally turns his back to the stock, for such stocks are generally branched a little, and by backing up to them, the axillary branches are forced right and left out of the way of the operator by means of his legs. Well, he then takes a scion out of his waterpot, and generally commences at the lower end of it. With a clean cut he takes out a bud, now called 'a shield,' for it is necessary to cut nearly an inch above the bud, and the same below it: and with this shield a slight portion of the woody part of the stem is taken. Now, with railway speed, the wood must be extracted: this is readily done with the finger and thumb of the right hand, and one caution is here necessary. If a hole appears at the back of the bud, on the shield, it must be rejected as worthless; it is a sign that the shoot is not sufficiently mature, and that the bud was not properly organized, or that it has been drawn out in extracting the piece of wood, or rather alburnum matter. The bud being right, a slit must be made across the stock at the very point where the bud must be inserted. This slit runs across, and with the assistance of another below it, and running perpendicularly into the centre of it, must form a figure like the capital letter T. The haft of the budding-knife must now be applied to the sides of the incision, and by a gentle pressure up and down, the bark will be found to become readily detached from the wood. Taking hold of the leafstalk of the bud, or shield, the operator now slips it in beneath the raised bark of the incision in the stock, and when this is done, a compact and close tying of bast, from the bottom of the shield to the top, completes the process. All this, though apparently tedious in the detail, is merely the work of a minute, or, at most, couple of minutes, to an expert and well-practised operator. We, however, can do no more than state the details of the process, and the mode of carrying it out: expertise must be acquired by some practice in this as in most other matters. All we can say in addition is, that unless each bud is quickly inserted after being extracted from the parent shoot, success becomes very doubtful, especially if the atmosphere is dry and the sun shines brightly. We would advise that any side of the stock be selected but that directly south. The sun has a powerful action in the neighborhood of the bud when in this situation; and such is, therefore, to be avoided, although we are aware many old practitioners in the nurseries do not pay any heed to such distinctions. The reason is, that their mode of conducting the operation is so expert, and so much expedition is exercised, that the bud scarcely suffers at all in its transit; it therefore succeeds in nine cases out of ten.

"We would advise particular attention to the following points, whatever the kind of tree may be, or whatever the height or position it may be at which it is budded.

"1st.—That the tree be in a state of high elaboration—that is to say, great part of the foliage thoroughly developed, and the growing or extending principle rather on the wane. This will, in general, take place between the second week of July and the second week in August, in most parts of Britain.

"2nd.—That a lively course of root action be secured, by having recourse in seasons of drought to copious watering a day previous to budding.

"3rd.—To reject all buds that appear torn out or otherwise injured: this is indicated by the hollow before named.

"4th.—To avoid any extreme of maturation of pruning back, at the period of budding; we have seen Roses reduced to a mere stump for convenience' sake: such cannot be successful.

"5th.—To avoid too tight ligatures; the bast must be quite close, but not tight. It should be understood that the bud does not form the union by means of pressure alone; the bast acts beneficially also by shading the bark of the shield, or bud, thereby preventing excessive perspiration.

"Those who have a variety of fruits to bud should take them according to the order in which the wood becomes perfect: thus, Cherries may stand first, Apricots second, Plums and Pears third, and Peaches and Nectarines fourth. The only after care is to water occasionally during the first fortnight, if the weather is very dry, and to remove the bandages in due time. This may, in general, be safely done within a month, and the best criterion of the success of the bud is the dropping off of the footstalk. If the bud is taking well, this will fall away in a week or two; but if the footstalk shrivels up, it is a bad sign. The portion of the stock below the bud should, in all cases, be kept clear from useless spray. In cases where it is necessary to reserve such shoots, it will suffice to pinch off their growing-points."—J. in *Cottage Gardener*.

HORTICULTURAL NOTES.**Australian Bees.**

A new variety of the *stingless bee* is called the Australian, and begins to be called into notice—The success so far of the "Italian," will undoubtedly call out several varieties for the study of apiculturists.

Labels.

The cheapest of all labels and the most lasting are made of pieces of zinc, cut into the requisite form, and punctured. The zinc may then be rubbed or scoured with sand, which takes off the greasy feeling, when it may be written with a common black lead pencil. These labels, says the *Germantown Telegraph*, will be legible for ten years.

Turnips as Manure.

It has been found by experiment that a crop of turnips plowed under, will produce a better crop of grain, than when harvested, fed out to sheep, and the land manured with the excrements. An old friend of ours, for years, kept his orchard in the highest state of cultivation by growing crops of turnips and annually plowing them under.—*Ohio Farmer*.

The Salway Peach.

This is the name of a variety that is considered the most valuable and latest of all peaches in England. The fruit grows so that it measures thirteen inches in circumference and weighs three quarters of a pound. It is called a perfectly hardy fruit by Turner in his *Fruitist*, and was originally grown by Colonel Salway from seeds of the St. Giovanni peach which he brought from Florence in Italy. It would probably make a valuable addition to our late sorts.

Another Late Peach.

We see it noted that Mr. Rivers, of Sandbridge, England, has been growing a late peach that is described as being as large as a "goody melon," and ripening even in Georgia as late as November. This is giving promise of having the peach season extended considerably.

The Lawton Blackberry.

We saw in a garden at Oakland, among a very nice lot of the Lawtons, many very large vines. One attracted our attention; it had three or four branches or canes, some eight or ten feet high, trained up like a grapevine. This vine was trained to canes. The product last year was six quarts; the present year we think the product will be ten or twelve quarts. Think of this, those who have even a small patch of garden, how easy to have a good increase from a few vines.—*Cal. Farmer*.

Roots at Kalamazoo.

The Kalamazoo *Gazette* says, "We never saw such a promise of all kinds of fruit as is now exhibited by every vine, shrub and tree in our midst. The strawberry, the currant, the plum, cherry, peach, apple, all blossoming in the most abundant profusion. If no calamity cuts off the fruit before maturity, our region will be literally flooded with these various products. The peach, which was thought to be nearly destroyed, is blooming luxuriantly. The wheat also, looks healthy and promising.

Roots of Fruit Trees.

There is something not yet understood in the action of the sponges of fruit trees. That they are often ephemeral I can prove from my own experience, and not always from the mould in the pots becoming dry. A friend tells me that his trees in pots plunged lose them in the autumn.—I planted some peach trees budded on almond stocks in the border of my orchard house; two of them were taken up after one season's growth, and their roots were like "wigs," so abundantly were they furnished with small fibres. The other trees taken up at the end of the second season had lost all their fibrous rootlets, and only six or seven carrot like roots were left.—A. Z., in *Cot. Gardener*.

Flour for Bees.

A Devonshire beekeeper writes to the *Cottage Gardener* that on the 22d of March he placed some wheat flour at the entrance to one of his hives, for the purpose of trying whether it would supply the place of pollen as suggested. In a few minutes after the flower was so placed, he had the satisfaction of seeing some of the bees load their legs with it, and convey their burdens into the hive. Rye meal is considered the best for this purpose. A supply of water is kept close at hand for the use of the bees at the same time.

The Fall Orange Apple.

C. W. Gleason of Worcester, Mass., states in the *Country Gentleman* that the Fall Orange, or hog-pon apple originated in the town of Worcester, over one hundred years ago, and says it is one of the best for all purposes. It is a great bearer, and usually produces a crop every year. Downing is considered not to have done this apple justice. It is fit to use in September, but will keep till spring. Mr. J. J. Thomas, of the *Country Gentleman*, says "it is quite acid before mature, and is then a good culinary fruit, but when allowed to ripen on the tree and at its best, it has few equals as a table fruit. Its smooth fair skin, its uniform productiveness without overbearing, its strong handsome growth, and the extreme hardness of the tree, render it altogether a valuable variety."

Mulching Strawberries with Straw.

W. Petrie of Pittsburgh states that the best mulching for strawberries is cut straw. It keeps the berries perfectly clean, and if put on thick enough it will keep down the weeds, keep the ground moist, and prevent the runners from catching. He hauls the straw out to the field in bundles, and takes a good straw cutter along, with two men to cut the straw and two boys to carry it on in baskets. The straw should be cut short—the shorter the better—and spread on top of the plants quite thick, and the rains and winds will work it down under the leaves, and the fruit stems will shoot above the straw. This mulching should be done just before the fruit stems shoot.

RAIN WATER NOT ABSORBED BY LEAVES.—It has always been thought that the rain water which falls upon the leaves and stems of vegetables is gradually absorbed, and nourishes the plant. It appears, however, that this opinion merely instinctive, and when tested by careful experiment, it proves unfounded.

The English Race Horse.

Admiral Rous, who is considered the highest authority in matters relating to thoroughbred horses in England, has lately had considerable discussion on the question as to whether the horses of to-day are as good as those that were bred fifty or one hundred years ago. We quote a few interesting facts relative to the history and quality of the horse from the papers he has furnished to the London Field:

"Nothing can be more obscure and unsatisfactory than the history of the English Turf to 1720, and the pedigree of English race horses up to 1750. Although Charles II. and Queen Anne kept magnificent studs, and agents were employed by the Master of the Horse of several successive sovereigns to purchase valuable eastern blood, no records were kept and we are in ignorance respecting the breed of Royal mares. It was not till 1791 that Mr. Wetherby, the keeper of the match-book, obtained a list of pedigrees, collected by a private gentleman. A register was then kept, and the "Stud Book" was published in 1808. Since that time a regular account was kept of the produce of thoroughbred stock; but many proprietors of brood mares will not take the trouble to register their foals.

"With respect to Turkish blood, I have no doubt that our patriarchs of this denomination, such as Helmsley Turk, Byerly Turk, Place's White Turk, D'Arcey's White Turk, and others, were Arabian horses bought in Constantinople or in Hungary, either captured in war or purchased from Turkish Pashas, who in the olden time as well as in the present day take great pride and interest in their Arabian chargers.

"The Barbary stallions were very successful, especially Dodsworth, Curwen, Bay Barb, Greyhound, The Compton Barb, The Thoulouse Barb; but the most pre-eminent forefathers of the Turf are the Darley Arabian (the sire of Flying Childers,) and the Godolphin Arabian, whose blood has been transmitted to every first-class horse now in training. I can discover no Persian Stallions on the Register, but Bonny Black, the best mare of her day for a long distance in 1716 (whose owner, the Duke of Rutland, challenged all the world to run sixteen miles, for £1,000) was by Black Hearty, a son of the Byerly Turk, out of a mare by a Persian stallion.

"As I stated before, a great difference of opinion exists respecting the pedigrees of the royal mares. Some were purchased in Hungary in the reign of James II.; but I have no doubt that a great majority of royal mares were imported from Morocco, when Tangiers was under the British flag, and that the superior Barbs were brought by the Saracens in the sixth century from Arabia, when they overran and conquered Northern Africa, and that they are of the purest breed of the Desert.

"The original intention of the compiler of the Stud Book was to register all the winners in the official "Racing Calendar;" but a cloud hangs over the book, threatening a formidable class of rivals to dispute the value of the orthodoxy of the pure blood.

"Between 1820 and 1835 large prizes were given to be run for by horses not thoroughbred, at Croxton, Lambton, and Heaton Parks. These premiums not only brought to light many good half breeds, but it induced persons of indifferent principles to substitute thoroughbred foals for half bred stock and I am satisfied that many nominal half bred horses have run in public just as well bred as Eclipse.

"The difficulty of this question is augmented every year. A half bred horse has been second for the Derby. The stock from good nominal half-bred horses increases, and eventually they must find a place in the annals of the "Stud Book."

"Although it is an axiom in breeding all animals, from man downwards, that a fresh cross of good blood is most desirable, we have failed to make any improvement in our race horses by importations of any Eastern blood during the present century, simply owing to the extraordinary superiority which our horses have obtained in point of strength, size, and speed over the original stock.

"The Wellesley Arabian and Lord Longdale's Barb mare have been most successful.

"The Wellesley Arabian got Fair Ellen out of the best bred mare in England, Maria, by Highflyer, out of Nutcracker by Matchem. Her produce was Easystone, Dandizette, Lilius (winner of the Oaks,) Translation, and favorites for great stakes. The above horses had good speed, but were deficient in staying a distance.

"The Lowther Barb mare bred Barbara, the dam of Abdallah, Khadidjah, and Magenta, respectable third rate horses; they may turn out a valuable cross. In all similar spec-

ulation of late years with Arabian blood, the average speed has been rarely obtained of the English racer, but one single instance of the power of endurance. In tracing the pedigrees of the stoutest running horses of late years, you go back to a royal mare or to a natural Barb mare; probably the same blood.

"A very ridiculous notion exists that because our ancestors were fond of matching their horses four, six, and eight miles, and their great prizes were never less than four miles for aged horses, that the English race horse of 1,700 had more powers of endurance, and were better adapted to run long distances under heavy weights than the horses of the present day; and there is another popular notion that our horses cannot now stay four miles.

"From 1600 to 1740, most of the matches at Newmarket were above four miles. The six mile post in my time stood about two hundred yards from the present railroad station.

"Six mile bottom, and the eight mile post was due South from the station, on the rising ground; but the cruelty of the distance, and interest of the horse-owners, shortened the course in corresponding ratio with the civilization of the country. Two jades may run as fine a race for eight miles as for half a mile; it is no proof of endurance. You may match any animals for what distance you please, but it is no proof of great capacity.—We have no reason to suppose that the pure Arabian of the Desert has degenerated; his pedigree is well kept, his admirers in the East are as numerous, and his value in that market has not been depreciated. In 1700 the first cross from these horses were the heroes of the Turf. Look at the portraits of Flying Childers, Lath, Regulus, and other celebrated horses, including the Godolphin Arabian. If the artists were correct in their delineations, they had no appearance of race-horses; they of course, were good enough to gallop away from the miserable English garrans of that era, as a good Arab or a Barbary horse like Vengeance, would run away from a common hackney in the present day. Amongst the blind, a one-eyed man is a king.

"My belief is, that the present English race horse is as much superior to the race-horse of 1750, as he excelled the first cross from Arabs and Barbs with English mares, and, again, as they surpassed the old English racing hack of 1650.

"The form of Flying Childers might win now a £30 pound plate, winner to be sold for £40; Highflyer and Eclipse might pull through in a £50 plate, winner to be sold for £200.—This may be a strong opinion; it is founded on the fact that whereas, one hundred and fifty years ago, the Eastern horses and their first cross were the best and fastest in England, at this day a second-class race horse can give five stones [70 pounds] to best Arabian or Barb and beat him, from one to twenty miles.

"Weatherbit, Tomboy, and The Doctor, are the eighth from the Arab. Beadsman, Touchstone, Melbourne, the ninth.

"West Australian, Surprise, Voltigeur, Kingston, Chanticleer, and Fisherman, are the tenth.

"Cossack, Ignoramus, Pelion, Tadmor, Ellington, Longbow, are the eleventh genera-

tion. And the three-year-olds at present in training belonging generally to the eleventh and twelfth cross from imported Arabians.

"Some writers recommend an alteration of the weights of the Queen's plates to a heavier scale, and again to run four miles, for the encouragement of the breed of strong, stout horses. This is the "Gentleman's Magazine" of 1739 over again. What prizes can be better than an income of £1,000 per annum for a stallion, or £400 for a yearling, and a market price of £500 for any thoroughbred horse which can carry 12st. to bounds? As to the miserable Queen's Plates, 100 guineas each (amounting to only 5,000 guineas for the three kingdoms,) being looked upon as a premium for breeding good horses, it is a drop of water. If 50,000 guineas, instead of 5,000 guineas, were given in plates of 1,000 guineas for heavy weights and long distances, it would influence many breeders to put their mares to very stout horses; but on the per contra side, there is £200,000 to be won by speedy horses; and one Derby to a speculating horse-owner would start a horse for a paltry 100 guineas, two miles; they would not think of such an act of folly for four miles.

"Our American friends have improved their race horses in an equal degree to our own by sticking to the same blood. They have had the good sense and discrimination to buy the cream of our best stallions, Precipitate, Diomed, Pliam, Trustee, Glencoe. They adhere to the principles which our fathers adopted of breeding only by stallions which could stay a distance, and very naturally, when all their great prizes and matches vary from two to four miles. We played the same game until the commencement of this century; but when great stakes were made for shorter distances, it was soon ascertained that the sons of the stout old stallions could not win a 2,000 guineas stake against the blood of Rubens, Castrol, and Selim.

"For the last fifty years we have been breeding from our stoutest horses, but prin-

ally from large, powerful horses with extraordinary speed. The Americans have bred for stoutness; both parties have succeeded.—I cannot shut my eyes to the fact that the American Prioresse was last year the best four mile mare in England, and that one-half of the American horses brought over in the two last years to do a good thing cannot last over three-quarters of a mile. Such is the lottery of breeding race-horses. Venison, the best four mile horse of this year (excepting Slane,) was got by a speedy jade, Partisan, out of Fawn, which could not race five hundred yards; and Plenipotentiary's dam had great difficulty to run beyond five furlongs. The comparative stoutness of the American and English race horse is not yet decided. The odds in our favor ought to be three to one, estimating our numerical superiority; if we beat them we shall have no pretensions to a thing can be done only in a very slow way by a beginner.

"And now take care not to shake your box, else the flower inside might get hurt. Carry it to a place both dry and warm, that all the moisture in the flower may pass into the sand, which being porous, is in turn acted upon, and will let the moisture pass entirely out, and get evaporated. Avoid, however, positive heat, or the colors of the flower will fade; whilst at too low a temperature the moisture in the flower will not dry quickly enough, and so rot it. The warmth should, as a general thing, never exceed 100 degrees.

"Our French neighbors have purchased first class stallions and our most fashionable mares; no expense has been spared. They are trained by the best English grooms, and there is no fault to find with any part of their system; but they have two impediments to success not easily surmounted—very little good turf to train upon, and we imagine that there is no hay made in France good enough to feed a race horse in training. In the north of Germany they probably breed as good horses as in France. Russia, Spain, Portugal, and Italy do not at present enter into the lists; but there is the old land of chivalry, 'Hungary,' will breed the best horses whenever it is self governed and in a prosperous state.

"If you study Mr. Goodwin's interesting and valuable table of the pedigree of thoroughbred horses, you will observe three distinct sources of pure blood—Darley, Arabian, 1720, from whom descended Childers, Squirt, Marske, Eclipse, King Fergus, Hambletonian, Beningbrough, The Byerly Turk, 1689—Jig, Partner, Tartar, Herod, Highflyer, Sir Peter, Woodpecker, Buzzard. The Godolphin Arabian, 1724—Cade, Matcham, Conductor, Trumpator, Scorer, Dr. Syntax.

"From the first source our present stallions are Orlando, Weatherbit, Cossack, King Tom, Teddington, Touchstone, Stockwell, Voltigeur, and Rataplan.

"From the second, Sweetmeat, Alarm, Cowl, Flying Dutchman, Tadmor, Wild Dayrell. And from the Godolphin Arabian, Nut, with, West Australian, Sir Tatton Sykes, Tomboy, and the late Melbourne.

"Weatherbit, Tomboy, and The Doctor, are the eighth from the Arab.

"Beadsman, Touchstone, Melbourne, the ninth.

"West Australian, Surprise, Voltigeur, Kingston, Chanticleer, and Fisherman, are the tenth.

"Cossack, Ignoramus, Pelion, Tadmor, Ellington, Longbow, are the eleventh genera-

tion. And the three-year-olds at present in training belonging generally to the eleventh and twelfth cross from imported Arabians.

To Preserve Flowers in their Natural Forms and Colors.

Of late an entirely new article of trade has arisen in Germany, in the shape of dried flowers. Erfurt, the city of nurserymen and florists, excels in manufacturing bouquets, wreaths, floral decorations for rooms, dinner tables, &c., made of such flowers. We are glad therefore that we are enabled to lay before our readers the modus operandi, by translating for them the following article from the "Deutsches Magazin für Garten und Blumenkunde."

First condition: Get a lot of fine sand, wash it till all the soluble particles are gone—you can test it by pouring the water off till it looks quite clear; when you are quite sure of the fact, pour the sand on stones or boards placed aslant, so that the water can run off, and let it get dry either by sun or fire—dry, perfectly dry.

Then pass the sand through a sieve, so that all dusty particles disappear from it, as there will be such, which washing and drying will not have removed. Then pass through a coarser sieve, so as to get rid of too large grains. When that is done your sand should be a mass of fine particles of nearly equal size, as is for instance the so-called silver sand. Keep the sand in a very dry, if possible also in a warm place, that no vitalizing quality may remain in it.

Cut the flowers in a fully developed state, taking care that they are neither wet nor moist by dew, rain, &c. If you cannot obtain them in any other condition, then the following troublesome proceeding will render them dry. Take one or two flowers at a time, and put them into a glass, into which pour just enough water that the ends can stand in it; the flower will then dry, and still suck up water enough to prevent its fading.

Returned.

The thoroughbred horse Consternation,

which was sold and taken to Kentucky has been repurchased and brought back. His stock being considered too valuable, and his place not being easily filled up by another horse of as good qualities for stock purposes.

Next get a box or pot, or anything large enough to hold your flower or flowers; pour sand enough into it that they will stand by themselves, their stems imbedded in the sand. You have to fill up the box above the level of the flowers with sand, so that the flowers are completely imbedded in it. By means of a tube or a funnel or a sieve, just according to you can do it in such a way that every particle of the flower rests in sand, and that your filling up shall not have crumpled or displaced the smallest petal. Of course such a thing can be done only in a very slow way by a beginner.

And now take care not to shake your box, else the flower inside might get hurt. Carry it to a place both dry and warm, that all the moisture in the flower may pass into the sand, which being porous, is in turn acted upon, and will let the moisture pass entirely out, and get evaporated. Avoid, however, positive heat, or the colors of the flower will fade; whilst at too low a temperature the moisture in the flower will not dry quickly enough, and so rot it. The warmth should, as a general thing, never exceed 100 degrees.

When you are sure that your flowers have fully dried—a thing a very little practice in touching the box will teach you—the thing is done. Open the box, and by holding it in a slanting direction, let so much sand run out that you can lay hold of the flower by the stem; by turning it upside down, shaking it gently, and, if necessary, flowing on it, all the sand will be removed, and you have the flower in its most perfect form. A little brittle, to be sure, in such a dry state as this, and therefore requiring careful handling. But a few days' exposure to the atmosphere will have imparted moisture enough to the flower to make it considerably less brittle.

Gardener's Monthly.

Wheat in Indiana.

The editor of the Indiana Farmer thus writes:

"There is something remarkable in the present aspect of the growing wheat crop.—

"Wheat never looked worse nor better. On undrained, level lands, bad; on the same lands drained, good; on clay naturally drained, but plowed shallow poor; on the same soil plowed deep, tolerable; on exhausted soils, hopeless; on well manured soils of same class, pretty fair; on rich lands, well put in, very good; on the same lands, drilled in, magnificent.

"Since our last issue, we have been over a large portion of the State, and are compelled to admit that our estimate of the growing wheat crop, in last numbers, was too favorable.

"The late unusually dry March has ruined many fields then hopeful, and the plow is rapidly turning them under. This will likely reduce the number of acres to less than last year's crop, and makes our prospect not at all flattering. And we feel mortified to know that this loss—all of it—is the result of superficial farming. The Drill is almost an infallible remedy for winter freezing, and deep plowing and green manures an infallible remedy for dry weather. Why does experience teach no lesson? Or why are the dearest bought lessons so rarely heeded? The average increased product on 20 acres of wheat, in one year, will pay for a wheat drill. The average increase product on 10 acres of wheat, will pay for a subsoil plow, and the most thorough use of it. Yet, year after year, our farmers continue to blunder through life, drifting before the tide of adverse circumstances, when they know that God created them to hold the helm, and make their own circumstances. Unfortunate farmers, arouse ye! and resolve that it shall never be so again! Three millions of dollars are lost to you this year, that can never be recovered; but you can prevent a repetition of the same calamity.

The Byfield Swine.

I send a few facts in regard to this breed. About sixty years ago, a woman came to market at Newburyport, on horseback, her load being suspended in panniers either side of the saddle. Among her stock, was a little sow pig. It was purchased by a Mr. Huse a butcher at the ship-yards. One of this sow's pigs was obtained by Mr. Richard Little, of Old Town, and one of her progeny was purchased by Moses Colman, of Byfield. This sow became the sire of the afterwards noted Byfield breed. They at first were termed the Colman breed, but Eben Parsons, Esq., having procured some pigs for his farm in Byfield, he dubbed them the Byfield breed.

—S. A. EMERY, in Boston Cultivator.

Returned.

The thoroughbred horse Consternation, which was sold and taken to Kentucky has been repurchased and brought back. His stock being considered too valuable, and his place not being easily filled up by another horse of as good qualities for stock purposes.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

H. C. GILBERT, Coldwater. .Nursery.

J. B. CRIPPEN, " .Shorthorn Cattle.

KIN PARIISH, " .Losers" and "Lounger."

W. G. MCGREGORY, Detroit. Long Island Black Hawk.

J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell. Ayer's Ague Cure.

FARM FOR SALE.—The owner of a magnific-

ent farm of 210 acres, located in Macomb county, a few miles from Rochester, in this State, is desirous of selling it. The farm itself has a fine large dwelling, horse barns,

large barn sheds, carriage house, pigery, orchard, and garden. It is all cleared but about 30 acres, which is in wood; is well fenced, and under first rate cultivation—

With the farm will be sold the stock and implements,

which are all in good order, and comprise cattle, sheep

and horses, together with the wagons, &c. used upon such an estate. The terms will be made easy.

For further particulars apply to R. F. JOHNSTONE

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MICHIGAN FARMER.

R. F. JOHNSTONE, EDITOR.

SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1860.

Editorial Miscellany

The reports from the eastern markets seem to indicate that cattle are likely to do better for a week or two than they have done for the past month. The supply is lighter, and the demand better.

It will be noticed that W. G. McGregor offers the services of his horse Long Island Black Hawk. This horse comes of the Bashaw strain of blood, and is not connected with the Morgan or Vermont Black-hawks, so that a cross may be made which may prove very advantageous to breeders.

We learn by the letter from S. Brownell of Utica, that the Utica Association for the exhibition and improvement of stock will hold their second annual show for horses and cattle on their grounds at Utica on Wednesday and Thursday, June 13 and 14. The officers for the present year are James B. St. Johns, President; Seymour Brownell, Secretary; J. Moses, Treasurer, and B. C. Gunn, W. W. Andrus and C. E. Leech, Executive Committee.

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of wool, is completely neutralized by the low rates at which foreign goods are allowed to come in, and which are made of wool on which no duty is paid, and consequently the duty paid to the United States customs on the fine wool brought here in a manufactured state is not so high as if it were the raw material. This state of the trade, prevents any manufacturers from investing, and from doing business, and the grievance must be felt by the wool grower. Were we on even terms with the foreign manufacturers, we would see very many of the valuable water powers in our own State, employed in driving mills that would add to the wealth of the State, and attract capital, and give profitable employment to very many hands that are now idle for want of something to do that will pay. This state of things is pointed out very plainly in the following monthly circulars which we print. The foreign circular shows a confidence in high prices for wool, based on the demand being closely equal to the supply, whilst the American shows that the demand is curtailed by the fact that the consumption will be supplied by the trade that makes for the foreign article the very state of things pointed out by the foreign circular:

Wool Circular of J. L. Bowne—Liverpool, April 11.

Since our circular of 24th March the wool markets in Europe have been quiet but firm. In France and Germany buyers evince great caution, and are exceedingly lightly stocked. In England consumption continues on an enormous scale, and stocks of wool are considerably reduced. Such parcels of new wool imported on the largest by private contractors are absorbed by consumers, but at the present high level of value speculators hold off. The importation which has prevailed in England during the last four months has, in some districts, had an unfavorable influence upon both the quantity and quality of the new wool, the bulk of which will be shorn in June, and it is probable that of sound-stapled wool there may be a slightly decreased supply. There is at the present period a much narrower margin between the supply and demand of the raw material than has been the case in former years, and there is no room for saying that the demand actually exceeds the supply, it being that the former encroaches upon the latter much more closely than is desirable. The range of prices during the coming summer will in a great degree depend upon the courses of international events; when prices are considerably above an average, the minds of buyers are sensitive, and confidence is easily shaken, so that the re-commencement of political distrust would no doubt be followed by a decline in prices; but should European nations curb their quarrelsome propensities, there seems a strong probability that the demand will attain a higher point than the present rules. The growth of wool this year at Buenos Ayres is estimated at 27,400,000, and the following statement gives the number of bales shipped up to the 25th Feb., and about to be shipped to various ports, viz.: to England, 1,101; to Antwerp, 8,573; to Havre 4,884; to Bordeaux, Ceté, and Marcellis 8,759; to Holland 1,252; to the United States 5,047; Total, 23,216 bales. The following auction sales are about to be held, viz.: at Liverpool to commence the 18th inst., 2,500 bales Port Phillip and Cape, 375 Buenos Ayres, 11,500 East India, 1,000 England, 750 Donkosa, 1800 Portuguese and Spanish, 1,000 Hindostan, 2000, 6000 at Buenos Ayres, and probably a large quantity of this wool will arrive in time. Early in May there will be a considerable sale of Buenos Ayres at Antwerp, and at the end of that month a small sale at Rotterdam. The London sales of 85,000 bales Australian and Cape are expected to commence the 3d May, and will continue about six weeks.

Walter Bowne's Circular—New York, May 1.

During the month of April, the market continued quiet, with a tendency towards lower prices, owing to the approach of the close of the wool year, and the depressed condition of the wool market. The steady firmness of the foreign wool markets, and the ready sale made, is quite in contrast with the feeling prevailing in this country, and can only be accounted for by the successful trade the foreign manufacturers have been doing, to a considerable degree at our expense. The relative conditions of our wool and woolen goods markets is such, that we think one of these three consequences must follow.

Woolen goods must bring more remunerating prices, the raw material decline still further in price, or the woolen manufacturers soon give way; and, by thus diminishing the consumption and production, remedy the evil.

The fact that the recent large importations of Cape wools here and in Boston, which were first entered free, have been found dutiable, and a duty of 24 per cent. on their value since collected, ought to have given a firmer tone to our markets, at least for the finer classes of wools; but it does not seem to have produced that effect, and owners are now offering to accept lower prices for some of the best lots that heretofore, and lower, we think, than new wool of corresponding quality can be had down after the clip, unless growers modify their present views.

Literary Notes and News.

We have received from B. P. Johnson, Esq., a copy of the address delivered by Abraham B. Conger, Esq., before the N. Y. State Agricultural Society at its annual meeting in February last. We remark that in this address, which is that of the retiring President, it is stated "that owing to the large expenditures of the fair held at Albany, principally those connected with the police department, the surplus left from the receipts, greater than that ever had been before, was light beyond all expectation."

All the Year Round for April has been received from the publishers, J. M. Emerson & Co., New York. This popular monthly is a welcome visitor in the household.

The *Atlantic Monthly* for May is on hand in good time as usual. The contents are very varied. Miss Mitchell, we believe, contributes the article on Miss Somerville, the learned scientific Englishwoman. "Instruct" is a well written article, and decidedly the leading one. "My own Story" is good for the girls, but "Circumstance" is hardly up to the mark; the "Maroons of Sosinam" is highly interesting. The Professor's Story flags a little in this number. The notices of new publications are as usual critical and instructive.

Blackwood for April has been issued promptly by Messrs. Leonard Scott & Co., of New York, and is a very excellent number. The first and second articles, on Lord Wellington's career and on Lady Hamilton, will be read by every lover of history and biography with great pleasure. The latter, on Lady Hamilton, is a remarkably vivid sketch of one of the most celebrated women of her day, and who exerted a wonderful influence over one of the greatest men of England, and from this sketch we learn did much to contribute to the naval glory of England, and yet was allowed to die forsaken and bereft of every comfort. *Blackwood* gives Mrs. Browning somewhat of a castigation, which every one who is not gratified with emanations called verse that would hardly be considered out of place in a lunatic asylum, will pronounce well deserved.

Foreign Events.

The greatest foreign event has been the pugilistic encounter between the two champions of the ring, Sayers and Heenan. The contest for supremacy came off on the 17th of April, and ended in a row. It was a terrible but disgraceful exhibition of two of the most powerful men in the world, which resulted in the American proving himself the victor, though this is not admitted by the friends of his opponent.

The British Parliament had not reassembled at the sailing of the steamer, and there are no political movements or discussions of any note. Public interest seems to be centered at present on Sicily. If we may believe the reports sent from there, the government and its officials that represent the despot of Naples, have been exceeding in their atrocities the cruelties of the inquisition during the middle ages, so that the people have been obliged to revolt. A revolutionary movement was, therefore, commenced at Palermo on the 4th of April, and severe fighting has been done, but the accounts are not very full as yet. The whole island is in a ferment, and the Neapolitan troops have had hard work to keep up their supremacy. The Sardinian government has sent vessels to which some of the refugees may retreat, and have refuge. The prospect looks as though Victor Emmanuel would very soon have the whole Italian Peninsula to form his Kingdom, with Sicily and Sardinia as its outposts. The constitutional privileges awarded to the people of his Kingdom, is setting an example which is felt more and more every day, as a quiet force that is undermining silently but surely, the temporal power of the Pope, and that of the King of Naples. Meanwhile the first parliament has met at Turin, and commenced its work steadily and wisely, the members looking their position square in the face. The policy of the leading ministers, seem to be conciliatory towards France, acknowledging the great service she has done, and not disposed to permit the cordial feeling between the two governments to be weakened by any local or personal sentiment expressed by individual members relative to the surrender of Nice and Savoy. That the ultimate design of Victor Emmanuel is to include all Italy in his government, cannot be questioned. This exposed position of the kingdom forces it to lean upon France until it can constitute itself a powerful military State, able not only to maintain its own, but likewise to conquer Venice. This aggressive policy is openly avowed at Turin, and it is said that when the Prussian Ambassador Brassier de St. Simon communicated to Count Cavour the Austrian protest against the annexation of Central Italy, the able statesman remarked, Austria sends us word that she is to be arrived at by the national convention. A proposition to adopt the name of *Constitutional Democrats* was voted down, as the members claimed that they represented the National Democratic party.

From this it will be seen that the wars are not all over. Nice has voted by an overwhelming majority for annexation. Savoy will do the same, so that all the protests before congresses will not have any effect now. The affairs of Hungary seem to be no better. Great feeling is expressed at the death of Count Széchenyi, a nobleman and a patriot, who was the first to introduce steam navigation on the Danube and Theiss. He was a cautious patriot, but was much beloved. He committed suicide, and it is said was driven to it by the threatened persecutions of the Austrian government. The finances of Austria are in a wretched state, and the discovery that her most trusted officials have been committed to the most disgraceful system of plunder, has not added to her credit in any way.

In Spain the insurrection of which General Ortega was head, seems to have been completely put down, and the General has been tried and shot. All seems to be quiet in Morocco. The Moors submitting to their fate. In Switzerland, efforts are being made to have claims to the neutrality of a portion of Savoy respected, but there does not seem to be much feeling or sympathy elicited from other governments, who claim to be interested in the subject.

Dates to the 21st received by the Canada state that the British Parliament has resumed the discussion of the policy of Napoleon. Nothing definite was elicited. The Prince of Wales was expected to sail for Canada in about a week. He may therefore be expected at Quebec by the middle of May. Capt. John Vineball has been appointed commander of the Great Eastern, in place of the deceased Capt. Harrison. An almost unanimous vote was given in the communes of Nice in favor of annexation. The Emperor and Empress of France are to visit Savoy during the summer. The insurrection in Sicily has been quelled, and the revolutionists forced into the mountains, around Messina.

Political Notes of the Week.

Last week we left the convention at Charleston in the midst of the passing of a platform, and with no less than three to be submitted to the whole convention by the committee to whom the subject was referred. This want of agreement in the committee, created a most stormy session on Saturday last, that ended in the president threatening to leave the chair unless order was preserved. It must be admitted from an examination of the reports that the cause of the disorder is neglect of the rules which usually govern such bodies, by the members who represent many districts in the southern States. At the session of Monday last, the delegates representing several of the southern States, namely, Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi and South Carolina, agreed not to take further part in the convention, and withdrew to hold a separate consultation and on Tuesday we learn they had formerly met, to take action such as they deemed suitable for the crisis in which they had placed themselves. The ostensible reason for this action is the refusal of the majority of the convention to adopt a series of resolutions or a platform that would commit the democratic party to a policy which would authorize the power of the Federal government to protect slave holders in the possession of their slaves wherever they might choose to take them. The thinking, and not the impulsive men of the convention and especially the northern members known that such a course would sweep away every chance for even the color of success in fifteen of the most powerful and influential States of the Union, and consequently would be a surrender of the presidential election to their opponents; whilst desirous of harmony, they cannot surrender the very breath of life. But the secession has a portend in it also of something more than the disorganization of the party; may it not be looked upon as the preliminary measures adopted by those who have been uttering threats, to attempt a regular organization for the southern confederation of States? The whole action of the men engaged in it seem to us less guided by party principle, by over-zealous patriotism, than by a misguided and—it may turn out to be—treasonable ambition. This may not be the case, but who at the present time can say it will not be so!

The southern delegates met on Tuesday, and organized themselves into a separate convention. The delegation from New York, headed by Fernando Wood united with them, and they proceeded to advise together. So far nothing has been done towards the nomination; and up to that date, what was to be the ultimate action of the delegates in either section, seemed to be quite undecided upon.

After much discussion the convention began balloting on Tuesday afternoon, and after twelve ballots adjourned. The first ballot presented the names of Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois, 145; Mr. Hunter of Virginia, 42; Mr. Guthrie of Kentucky, 36; Mr. Davis of Mississippi 1; Franklin Pierce of New Hampshire, 1; Mr. Johnson of Tennessee, 1. At the twelfth ballot Mr. Douglas had got 150 votes. The convention then adjourned till the next day. On the next, Wednesday, the ballottings ran up to fifty-five, without any material change, except that Mr. Douglas had gone up as high as 152, and Guthrie had advanced to 65; Hunter having but 16. During this day several propositions were advanced, for the adjournment of the convention till June, and that it have another meeting at Baltimore, which were talked over, but not discussed formally. The seceding convention had taken no action, beyond organization, and seem to be awaiting the decision to be arrived at by the national convention.

A proposition to adopt the name of *Constitutional Democrats* was voted down, as the members claimed that they represented the National Democratic party.

On Thursday Mr. Russell offered the following resolution, which was agreed to, and the Convention adjourned.

Resolved, That, when this convention adjourns to day, it will be to meet in Baltimore on Monday, the 18th of June, in order to afford States that are not represented an opportunity to fill up their delegations.

There were no ballots on Thursday. The resolution for adjournment seems to have been pressed by the friends of Mr. Douglas, it becoming evident that he could not be nominated. The whole future action of the party is left in doubt and unquestionably will depend very much on the action of those States whose delegates seceded. The secessionists do not seem to be agreed as to what policy they will pursue, and have adjourned without action. Some of the leaders evidently desire to turn the whole affair into a disunion movement, but we think the second sober thought of the Southern States will repudiate their action.

The Republican State Convention met in Detroit at Merrill Hall on Wednesday last, to nominate delegates to Chicago, and organized by the appointment of the Hon. D. S. Walbridge for President. The convention appeared in the very best of tempers, and every thing was harmonious and orderly. Mr. Blair of Jackson, who is a prominent candidate for the nomination of Governor, addressed the delegates. The following are the names of the delegates to Chicago with their alternates:

Delegates at large.

1st Dist.—Austin Blair of Jackson; Alternate, G. W. Lee of Howell.

2d Dist.—W. W. Murphy of Hillsdale; Alternate, W. B. Montgomery.

3d Dist.—J. W. Ferry of Ottawa; Alternate, H. Andrews, Van Buren.

4th Dist.—J. S. St. Clair of Marquette; Alternate, Morgan Bates, Grand Traverse.

District Delegates.

1. J. G. Petersen, Wayne; A. D. Crane, Washougal; Alternates, H. T. Backus, Wayne; D. Crandall.

2. Jesse J. Beeson, Cass; W. S. Stoughton, St. Joseph; Alternates, D. Larzalere, Cass; N. D. Skeels, Branch.

3. Franklin Quinn, Berrien; A. H. Carry, Kent; Alternates, Erastus Hussey, Calhoun; Seth Sprague, Montcalm.

4. D. C. Buckland, Oakland; Michael T. C. Plessner, Saginaw; Alternates, A. T. Crossman, Genesee; C. P. Parkhill, Shiawasse.

The Chicago Convention meets on Wednesday, May 16, when we may expect to hear of a lively

time in that city.

The House of Representatives are considering the formation of five new territories, which contain respectively inhabitants as follows:

"The five new Territories which the House committee on territories propose to organize contain respectively the following number of inhabitants: Chippewa from 8,000 to 10,000, Nevada about the same, Dakota 8,000, Idaho, (Pike's Peak,) 15,000 to 20,000, Arizona 6,000 to 8,000." Each of the bills have attached to them the following edition of the Wilmot proviso: "Provided, that nevertheless, slavery has no legal existence in said territory, and nothing herein contained shall be construed to authorize or permit its existence there-

in." The Republican State Convention of Maryland was called at Baltimore, but was broken up by a mob of rowdies. The delegates met, however, in a less public place, and perfected their business.

The Covode committee are still busy pursuing their investigations as to the disbursements of moneys to partisans. A Mr. Bean has been examined who confessed to receiving 5000 dollars, putting it in his pocket.

The railroads are generally preparing to forward delegates and visitors to Chicago at half fare.

General News.

The Detroit Board of Trade will hold daily meetings from the 7th of May, and have passed resolutions against any abrogation in the reciprocity treaty with Canada.

The reports show 69 deaths in Detroit for the month of April.

The Pennsylvania Railroad are replacing their wooden bridges with iron ones.

The authorities of the city of New York have made an appropriation of \$30,000 for the reception of the Japanese Embassy.

The Duke of Newcastle, one of her Majesty's Secretaries of State is to accompany the Prince of Wales on his visit to Canada.

The Welland Canal is proposed to be enlarged by the Canadians. The cost is estimated by some parties at eight millions of dollars, whilst a railroad could be built for four hundred thousand dollars.

The number of passports issued to persons going abroad reaches almost two hundred per week.

A newly born child was devoured by rats in one of the New York hospitals last week. The state of the hospitals is being overhauled since the event.

At Havana, Cuba, a fight took place between three large dogs and a puma or South American lion. The dogs were disabled.

A colored man was recently arrested at Troy, N. Y., as a fugitive slave, but was twice rescued from the officers and got away.

A bill has passed the California Senate, giving a bonus of \$60,000 to the company building a telegraph first, and \$40,000 for the second line, provided both lines are completed to the Mississippi within eighteen months.

Mr. William Hurst, a merchant of New York, has invented a telegraph wire which combines cheapness with perfect protection to electric current, and it is proposed to try it as a submarine connection across the Atlantic.

Livery stable owners are employing odometers to the axles of their carriages, by which they can tell how far their vehicles travel when they are let out to customers.

A committee of investigation has been appointed to examine the condition and business of the Great Western Railway Company. The dividend was declared for the half year.

A Mrs. Brennan who disappeared mysteriously from Brooklyn, N. Y., and was supposed to have been murdered, or made way with, has been seen in Florence, Italy, by parties well acquainted with her. She was in company with a person by the name of Wyman T. Powell.

The steamer North Star recently sailed with over one thousand passengers for California. The rush for the mining regions has received a new impetus since the new discoveries of the precious metals.

Preparations are being made to hold a horse show during the present spring at Jackson, on Hibbard's Riding Park.

The Lynn Shoemakers have nearly all gone to work again.

Twenty thousand Swedes and Norwegians are reported to be getting in readiness to embark for the United States early in the coming summer. They will bring much wealth with them, and what is better, they will bring confirmed habits of morality, industry and economy.

The superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum at Kalamazoo has given notice that it is full, and no more patients can be received until vacancies occur.

The pony express to California has been very successful, making the trip so that news from the Atlantic cities reached San Francisco in nine days. The pony and his rider were hailed with acclamations and rejoicing everywhere. The Legislature, which was in session at Sacramento, adjourned, ladies appeared on the balconies to salute the pony. As he came galloping along, followed by a wild cavalcade of men who had gone out on the plains to meet him, the city echoed with the ringing of bells, booming of cannon, and the long continued shouts of the multitude. The demonstration was equally enthusiastic and more imposing when the express reached San Francisco. The city was lit up by numerous bonfires, a torchlight procession was formed, the military companies were out, and the pony was escorted from the steamer to the heart of the city amidst a blaze of fire works.

During our visit to Lowell we were shown through the Laboratory of our celebrated countryman, Dr. J. C. Ayer. Scarcely could we have believed what we saw there without proof beyond disputing.

They consume a barrel of solid Pills, about 50,000 doses and three barrels of Cherry Pectoral, 120,000 doses per day. To what an inconceivable amount of human suffering does this point! 170,000 doses a day! Fifty million of doses per year!!! What acres and thousands of acres of sick beds does this spread before the imagination!

And what sympathies and woe! Truly, not all of this is taken by the very sick, but alas, much of it is. This Cherry Drop and sugared Pill are to be the companion of pain and anguish and sinking sorrow—the inheritance our mother Eve bequeathed to the whole family of man. Here the infant darling has been touched too early by the blight that withers half our race. Its little lungs are affected and only watching and waiting shall tell which way its breath shall turn. This red drop on its table is the talisman on which its life shall hang. There the blossom of the world just bursting into womanhood, is stricken also. Affection's most assiduous care skills not, she is still fading away. The wan messenger comes nearer and nearer every week. This little medicament shall go there, their last, perhaps their only hope

The Household.

"She looketh well to the ways of her household, and eateth not the bread of idleness."—PROVERBS.

EDITED BY MRS. L. B. ADAMS.

BY WILLIE'S GRAVE.

BY C. BOYNTON HOWELL.

Now do the wandering moonbeams stray
To his lonely grave;
Near by the maple's spreading boughs
In their deep wavy wave.
And the wailing winds, as from the wood
They swiftly emerge,
Over the tomb of the loved and lost
Are chanting a dirge.

"T was only a few short months ago
That our Willie died;
That we laid him in the grave so low
By the river's side.
The winter has come and gone since then,
And the snow on his grave
Has melted and mingled, neath the sun,
With the river's wave.

O, will our sorrow ever grow less?
Will the burning tears
Cease to rise from our saddened hearts
In the coming years?
Ah, yes! there's a bright and glorious hope
Which points to that land
Where we shall meet our Willie dear
Mid the angel band.
And now I stand by his grass-grown grave
That hope growth strong,
And stronger still 'twill grow till we reach
The sweet land of song.
Pontiac, April 22, 1860.

EDITORIALLY SPEAKING.

What are the girls to do with themselves? That is what our little friend Jenny wants to know, and it is what we would like to know, in order to be able to throw some light on this dark and doubtful subject for Jenny's sake.

"You are very well educated," we said, when she came to us with the momentous question on her lips, and the anxiety of her little heart looking out through every feature of her face; "why not go to the Normal School for a year's training, and then do as other girls do, teach?"

"The 'other girls' are in my way," said Jenny; "they are in each other's way. Everybody is being educated to teach. There seems to be nothing else now that a respectable girl can do, and city and country are overrun with teachers. At a late examination here in the city there were sixty candidates and not one vacancy. In country neighborhoods where I am acquainted, the girls educated for teachers outnumber the children to be taught. There are hundreds of them just like me. We are able enough and willing enough to earn our own living, and do not want to sit with folded hands and have our fathers work for our bread and clothes and fetch them to us. But here it is. Sewing machines are in all our parlors, foreign girls are in all our kitchens, our school houses cannot hold the schoolma'am's that are crowding into them, and what are the girls to do with themselves? It is too bad, that when we are willing and anxious to work, there is nothing for us to do, and no place to do it in!"

"Really, Jenny, this is a sad state of things."

"And quite as true as sad," she replied; "and I have not told the worst yet. We are called idle, too proud or too lazy to work, and just waiting to get married, so that we may have somebody to support us! The public prints are full of such scandals, and they are dropping from the tongues of rattle-brained lecturers, and being hissed into our ears by strong-minded women who go brawling about our 'wrongs' and 'rights,' yet never helping us out of the one or into the other."

"Hush, Jenny! such words of bitterness should never come out of lips like yours. Remember that a certain nameless somebody finds mischief for idle thoughts as well as for idle hands to do. Set your thoughts to work and they will give employment to your hands. You can write?"

"Yes; but it will only end in the waste of so much ink and paper. I am not a genius, and mediocre writers are full as plenty as schoolma'am's. Nobody wants to pay for their scribblings. I see nothing better for me to do than to spend my time trying to solve the great question, What are the girls to do with themselves?"

Can any body help Jenny to the answer?

Mr. Stunner's Views.

I have glanced over the several communications that have appeared in the FARMER in reply to the sentiments set forth in my letter of the 24th of March. It is hardly worth my while to answer them. It is plain to be seen that the man whom "Harriet of the North" calls husband, knows nothing about the prerogatives of the lords of creation. He must be quite docile and destitute of ambition. There are a few such persons in the world. I have seen one now and then, though I never took the pains to form any acquaintance with them. They are sleek looking,

smiling faced men, having the appearance of being well fed, well cared for in regard to their clothing, and fondled and petted till they have about as much spirit as so many good sized lapdogs. Ask such a man who is the head of his family, and ten to one he will answer, "Wife and the children and I." Wife and the children first, of course. He never goes anywhere but what wife and the children must go too; or if they cannot go they must know all about it from him when he returns. Such impudent questions as I have heard from the lips of some wives! and such candid, truthful replies as these subservient husbands give! Well, they do not know the dignity, to say nothing of the convenience of being independent, as I am. If I were to come home late do you suppose my wife would think of questioning me as to the reason? Not she. Not a word would you hear from her lips, no matter how long I am away. As to helping her take care of the children, the idea is simply preposterous. She is their mother; their place is with her, and she knows it, and keeps them out of my sight and reach as much as possible. A man to so far forget himself as to accept the position of nurse! to have his foot everlasting on the cradle rocker, or half a dozen babies on his knees and shoulders, sloshing curdled milk down the back of his best coat and varnishing his boots with bread and butter and molasses! Fie! it is sickening to think of.

Yet no doubt Mr. and Mrs. Harriet are very happy in their way. I have seen people who were, or pretended to be so, but I always say to myself, "poor slaves of husbands! You little know how you are helping your wives to trample on your own rights!" I never intend any woman shall trample on mine, let alone my helping her do it.

To "Bell Clifton" I have only to remark, wait till you are married, young lady, and then you may be better able to say how things will be. Your sex are usually anxious for that grand consummation to your wishes, but you have very little idea of the fate that awaits you when you have once given that irrevocable promise to "obey." Some men, it is true, look upon that word as a simple part of speech, and the repeating of it as a mere matter of form, never thinking of it afterwards, and permitting the wife to enjoy herself as much as if she had never married; but such men are rare enough now-a-days.

Less boasting and assurance would be more becoming in you now, Miss Bell, not knowing but your future husband may be, after all,

PERFECTION STUNNER.
Stunneville, April, 1860.

Household Varieties.

THE FROG.

Of all the funny things that live,
In woodland, marsh or bog,
That creep the ground or fly the air,
The funniest is the frog—
The frog—the scientificest
Of nature's handiwork—
The frog that neither walks nor runs,
But goes it with a jerk.
With pants and coat of bottle-green,
And yellow funny vest,
He plunges into mud and mire—
All in his Sunday best.
When he sits down he's standing up,
As Paddy O'Quinn once said;
And for convenience sake he wears
His eyes on the top of his head.
You see him sitting on a long,
Above the "wasty deep!"
You feel inclined to say, "Old chap,
Just look before you leap!"
You raise your cane to hit him on
His ugly looking mug;
But are you get it half-way up,
Adown he goes ker-chug.

In Clay county, Ind., a few days ago, a woman obtained a divorce from her husband, and married another man fifteen minutes afterwards.

In the Supreme Court, at Boston, on Friday, in the suit of Mary E. Clayes against the Boston and Worcester Railroad Company, for \$20,000 damages, for personal injuries on the road, the jury awarded the plaintiff \$10,000.

A WOMAN in Philadelphia is advertising in one of the daily papers, "Infant Retreat," established for the reception and accommodation of those babies whose affectionate parents desire to get them summer traveling without encumbrances!

A LADY who had read of the extensive manufacture of odometers, to tell how far a carriage had been run, said she wished some Connecticut genius would invent an instrument to tell how far husbands had been in the evening when they "just stepped down to the post office," or "went out to attend a caucus."

ANAMBOO, an African prince visiting England, received so many attentions from a celebrated belle of London, that, in a moment of tenderness, he could not refrain from laying his hands on his heart and exclaiming—"Oh! madam, if Heaven had only made you a negress, you would have been irresistible!"

A LOVE LORN SWAIN broke a wish-bone with his "heart's queen," somewhere in New Hampshire. "Now what'd you wish, Sally?" demanded Johnathan, with a tender grin of expectation. "I wish I was handsome," replied the fair damsel, "handsome as Queen Victoria." "Jerusalem! what a wish!" replied Johnathan, "when you're handsome 'nuff now. But I'll tell you what I wished, Sally; I wished you was locked up in my arms, and that the key was lost."

Noted People of the Bible.

BY SLOW JAMES.

NUMBER SIXTEEN.

Moses Continued.—I wish to notice in this paper the miracles in which Moses acted a part. These were numerous—the ten plagues of Egypt, the dividing of the sea, the bringing of water out of the rock, and providing quails and manna for food.

We will turn our attention particularly to the last. When the Israelites saw the manna lying round their tents, in white grains about the size of coriander seed, they asked three questions: Where did it come from?—What is it? And who sent it? I will try to answer these questions.

Where did it come from? From heaven; so we are told Ps. 105, 40. However, this was not from the third heaven, or the paradise of God, as the Jews thought. In allusion to that notion our Savior said, John 6, 32, Moses gave you not that bread from heaven.

So then it came not from the third heaven but from the aerial heavens or atmosphere.—Some of my young readers may not be aware that nearly everything we use for food—as honey, butter, sugar, the gluten and starch of grain and potatoes, &c., are all composed of four simple elements—carbon, oxygen, hydrogen and nitrogen. These abound in the atmosphere. Common air is composed of hydrogen and nitrogen. Water consists of oxygen and hydrogen. The air is full of carbonic acid gas. My youngest reader knows that the air abounds with the fragrant perfume of flowers and a thousand other pleasant exhibitions. The apple that ripens on the bough receives far more of its substance from the air through the leaf, than from the soil by the root. You may raise a tree in a box of earth, and after it has gained several pounds in weight, and borne a crop of fruit, the earth in the box has lost but little in weight. It is the leaf of the tree not the root that modifies the fruit. The scion of a pear, grafted into a crab tree, bears pears not crabs.

Thus we learn that the element in which we move is a vast reservoir of nourishment.—In ordinary cases, however, it has to be organized for our use by vegetation, but at this time it was prepared in a direct way.

Second, what was it? This is harder to answer. Still we are told enough about it to know something of its properties. In color it was white, in shape round, in size something like coriander seed, and in hardness and consistency similar to rice, for it could be used three ways, ground in a mill, beaten into hominy in a mortar, or boiled and eaten whole. As to taste, it is compared in one passage to wafers made with honey, and in another to fresh oil. This contrariety has led some to suppose that it had a different taste to different people, and others to think that the variation in flavor was owing to the way it was dressed. This last opinion looks reasonable, but I am rather disposed to think that it did not taste either like sweet wafers or fresh oil exactly, but somewhat similar to both. It had the sweetness of honey and the sweetness of a nut too.

Some think it had a purgative quality, and was calculated to cleanse their blood from any taint of the disease of Egypt, which may have attached to them. There is not much ground for this opinion. But it is very certain that it was a light kind of food, and all the more wholesome for those, who, lately relieved from hard toil, now enjoyed rest. They gathered an omer for every person which was a little better than three quarts. This was a very large quantity. Yet they complained of it as light food, and longed for the flesh pots of Egypt. Whi'e it resembled grain, it must have partaken of the nature of a vegetable diet, rather cooling than stimulating.

When people go on a voyage they generally have a greedy appetite, but if they have prudence they do not indulge it. Had the Israelites been gratified in their desire for leeks, onions and flesh, far more of them would have been swept away with the various plagues which attacked them, nor would they have made the progress they did in mental culture.

In the third place we are to inquire who gave it to them? I answer, Moses gave it.—It is true it was produced by the extraordinary power of God, and Moses did nothing more than pray for it, and direct the people to use it. Yet according to our way of talking about things it was proper enough to say that Moses gave it, as our Savior in the text already quoted hints that Moses gave it, though not from heaven. If one of my young readers should plant a pear tree and tend it with care, till it would bring forth a crop of luscious fruit, he would exhibit the pears as specimens of his skill, and say he raised them. Yet how little did he do! He set the roots of the tree in a rich soil, he loosened the earth from time to time, he added manure, he re-

moved noxious insects. But the whole process by which the fruit was prepared, was carried on by an unseen power, which he could not impart, and which he did not even understand. How the rootlets inserted themselves in the tender soil, and sucked up moisture from the earth, how the raw juice ascended through the sap wood to the leaves, and was then elaborated into nourishing sap, how this returned to expand the flower, swell the fruit or strengthen the tree, how the hard sour pear changed to soft, sweet fruit, he does not know, any more than he understands how the manna was formed in the air.

Yet we say that he raised the fruit. In this sense, it may be said that Moses gave the Israelites bread from heaven. I would not be under-

stood in tracing the analogy between the mystery of vegetation and the production of manna as implying that they were essentially alike. The one was miraculous, the other is natural, but the divine power is manifest in both.

In the manna, we have a figure of divine wisdom. Both are the gift of God, and come from heaven. In both, human instrumentality is used. Both require something to be done on our part. Neither afford as much stimulant as human nature would desire. Yet both are singularly delightful to those who properly receive them.

The manna fell all round about their tents,

so not only the Bible, the very sun, moon and stars speak of God. Moses brought the manna. So the holy prophets and apostles have handed down to us the word of truth. The manna had to be gathered and ground in a mill or beaten in a mortar, so we must study if we would learn. Sweet as the manna was, the lusty multitude desired some other food, so the exciting novel is often preferred to the words of wisdom. The manna came every day, and those who would abound in knowledge must meditate day and night.

Who Taught you to Swear?

Many years ago, when there were few railroads, a party set out from a southern city for a weary journey by stage-coach. Amid all their discomforts, they had one great blessing.

The youthful driver was very cheerful, and seemed intent on making his passengers as much as lay in his power. Many a weary mile, over wretched roads, was beguiled by his merry whistle or lively song. The rain poured down, the horses lagged, but, heard above the winds was the carolled air of "Home, Sweet Home," or the bird like whistle of "Blue-Eyed Mary." O, it is such a joy to see another satisfied and happy in his lot at his toil! It makes the lowly look up in hope, and the lofty look down in humanity; it makes the millionaire honor his driver or his footman.

Now that is the bright side of our young stage-driver; why must there be two sides to everything? Before the party halted, after the first day's journey, the jaded horses thought they had gone as far as profitable, and it was contrary to their sense of right that they were pressed on. Our hero on the box coaxed, whistled, patted, and at last whipped them, but still they dragged heavily on; when at length, losing all patience, the pleasant sounds that had cheered the insiders were changed. There did not seem to be passion in his tones, but, having tried all other motives to speed, the driver now began to swear, as if profanity could impel forward a worn-out horse.—"God," and "Jesu," those two "dearest of all the names above," were repeated with shocking frequency and carelessness. Some of the passengers were unmoved, but others could say with the prophet, "The reproaches of them that reproached Thee, fell on me."

Amongst the passengers was an aged minister. He said nothing at the time, but when they stopped for the night he made himself quite familiar with the young driver, asking him questions about his business and his horses, manifesting an interest in all that he found interested him.

When ready to start at break of day, he asked permission to sit on the box, that he might see the country, and talk with him, "For," said he "I am very fond of the company of young men." This familiarity and condescension completely won the heart of the driver, John; and in the kindest manner he gave all the information in his power to the old gentleman.

"You're a minister, are you not?" asked the driver, after a little while.

"Yes, my friend, I am a Baptist minister."

"A Baptist minister, are you?" he cried; "why, my mother is a Baptist, and when I get home I'll tell her about you," and strong filial love beamed in his eye.

"Then your mother is a Baptist; is she a good woman?" asked the old man.

"Indeed she is, sir," replied the affectionate

son. "I owe her everything. I don't know a single thing which she did not teach me."

"Are you sure of that, my young friend?"

"Yes, sir; for my father died when I was very small, and left us poor. We were four miles from school, and as I was her all, sir, she couldn't trust me so far from her all day. So she taught me at home till we moved away from there; and then I will say it to her credit, she taught me all I know."

"Did she teach you to swear, my son?" cried the old gentleman, in a stentorian voice, and clapping his hand heavily on the driver's shoulder, "Tell me, did your mother teach you to swear?"

The youth looked thunder-struck; he colored deeply, and hung his head in silence.

"Come, my son," said the minister, "you have told me that your mother was a Baptist; I want to know whether she is the right kind of a Baptist or not; did she teach you to swear?"

The young driver looked up. There was none of that dogged insolence, which we sometimes see in persons who have been justly reprimed; no look of defiance which said, plain as words could say, "I can swear if I please, I am my own master, and it is none of your business who taught me to do it." No, even in his sin he showed the gentle touches of that humble mother's moulding hand.

"I'm mortified, sir," he said, "that you heard me swear at my horses last night. I was very tired, and anxious to reach D—."

"And did your horses feel the oath more than the whip, my friend? The passengers could not discover that they were at all influenced by it," said the minister.

"Of course not, sir. And as to my mother teaching me to swear, she does not know that I ever took a profane word on my lips. I hope she never will know it, for I believe it would break her heart. I know as well as any minister can teach me, that swearing is a low and wicked, as well as useless practice; but I've been thrown into a good deal of bad company in my business, and have fallen into the habit, hardly knowing when I do it. I forget when I lose my patience."

"Do you forget when at home with your mother?"

"Never; her presence forbids it. I could not swear in her hearing."

"And yet you can do so in the hearing of the God you insult, of the Savoir who died for you!" replied the old man. "God forgive the child of a praying mother for such impatience!"

"Sir, I declare, with His help, that you have heard my last oath," said the young man, deeply moved.

"When I left my daughter's house," said the minister, "she put a great loaf of fruit cake into my trunk. When we part, I will give it to you as a present for your mother, if you will promise to tell her how you got it, and all the particulars of your interview. Confess your sin to her and to God, and that, my son, will enable you to keep your good resolution."

The driver promised to do so, and after that he was never heard to use a coarse or profane word.

O, what a mighty power does a Christian mother exercise over her beloved wanderers, restraining them from sin, or drawing them out of its meshes when once ensnared!

calf bigger than himself, or hold, at arms' length, for two or ten minutes, a heavier weight than his own soggy head, what does he get by the "operation"? We hear of some "doctor" going about the country lifting up enormous weights, and exhibiting feats of strength which make a practical man feel what a pity he wasn't employed in felling trees, or mauling rails, or grubbing potatoas. It is stated that he has lifted with his hands a weight of one thousand one hundred and thirty-six pounds, and that he was sanguine, in twenty days more, of being able to lift twelve hundred pounds. The more he can prove himself to lift, the bigger fool he is, and the more fit for an asylum; for the next thing will be that he has ruptured a blood-vessel, and then for the remainder of life he won't be able to earn his salt, and some body will have to support him.

It is reported that arrangements are in progress for establishing gymnasiums for students, and the members of Young Men's Associations. Are our embryo doctors, and lawyers, and clergymen, going to make Tom Hyers and Bill Poole and Yankee Sullivan's of themselves? Does the ability of a jurist depend on the amount of beef he carries? Is a physician's skill to be determined by the hardness of his muscles? Is a clergymen's efficiency measured by the agility of his monkey capers, by his dexterity in hanging on to a beam by his hind-leg, and swinging up to touch his nose against the big toe of "tother foot"?

A man's intellectuality does not depend on the amount of brute force which he possesses. It does not require a giant's strength to write a sermon, or make a book, or "clear" a thief, or feel a pulse. Of an assembly of savans, on a certain occasion, Humboldt, being present, was found by an accurate mode of measurement, to have the least muscular strength of the whole company, of which he was the greatest and the oldest. Small men, fragile men, men of little muscular vigor may have good bodily health, and among such are found a vast excess in numbers of the opposite class, and in all ages and countries who are the brightest of the world's bright stars. As a very general rule, it holds good—the bigger the man the bigger fool is he. Whoever saw a giant who was remarkable for any thing beyond the size of his body; while the smallness of his head, and the little that is in it, is a notable thing. Both body and brain need vital force; the mind is great in proportion as that vital force is expended in the brain, but if it is used up in developing the muscles, the brain must suffer. If one expects to make his living by the exercise of muscular strength, let him, as a boy and youth, develop that strength by steady labor, and a regular and temperate life; if it is his wish to make money by legerdemain, by monkey capers, by rope-walking, by miraculous poses, and astonishing feats of ground and lofty tumbling, then the gymnasium is a very proper place for him, and it is well that the energies of the system should be expended in the direction of the muscles; but if he aims at a professional life, one which is to be followed as a means of living, he must exercise the mental, not the muscular, powers; to the brain, and not to the beef, must the energies of the system be sent in order that, by their exercise, the brain may be developed, and the mind work with power.

To sedentary persons, violent, sudden, and such exercise is always injurious, and such are gymnastic performances. Soldiers die early. To day they are doing nothing—tomorrow the forced march, the terrible battle summon up to the very dregs the employment of dormant energies. The disabilities and death of a campaign are many times greater by disease than by the bullet, for shocks, great alternations, always cause disease.

The exercise of the student should be regular, gentle, deliberate, always stopping short of felt fatigue. One hour's joyous walk with a cheerful friend in street, or field, or woodland, will never fail to do a greater and a more unmixed good, than double the time in the most scientifically conducted gymnasium in the world. There are individual cases where the gymnasium is of the most undeni-able benefit, but the masses would be the better for having nothing to do with them. A million times better recipe than the gymnasium for sedentary persons, is:

Eat moderately and regularly of plain nourishing food well prepared.

Spend two or three hours every day in the open air regardless of the weather, in moderate, untiring activities.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

EARRINGS AND BRACELETS are both of great antiquity. The earliest mention made of them in history will be found in Genesis. The servant of Abraham presented both to Rebekah, at the well, during his first interview, and the fact is mentioned three times in the twenty-fourth chapter of the sacred book above named.

RECOMMENDATION TO FARMERS IN SELECTING the BEST MOWER and REAPER.

The committee on Agricultural Implements of the New York State Fair, held at Albany, say to farmers:

"We think the improvements put upon this machine since the last State Fair, justify entitling it to the award; ('The Most Valuable Machine or Implement for the Farmer, either newly invented or an Improvement on any now in use,') and the exceeding strength and great simplicity of the machine must command it to the Farming Community.

14

1860. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. 1860.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND DETROIT, MONROE and TOLEDO RAIL ROAD.

MONROE, CHICAGO, TOLEDO, CINCINNATI AND CLEVELAND LINE.

With its connections, forms a Through Route from Detroit to Monroe, Adrian, Chicago, Toledo, Sandusky, Cleveland, Dayton, Hamilton, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, Wheeling, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, D. C., Newark, Buffalo, Albany, New York, Boston, Montreal, Quebec, Portland, Rosey Point, and all points interior, in Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, and the New England States, and all points West and South West.

ON and after Monday, April 9th, 1860, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

ARRANGEMENT OF TRAINS.

FROM DETROIT—Mail and Express, daily, except Sunday, at 7:30 A. M.; arriving in Toledo at 10:15 A. M., connecting with the Express Train from Toledo at 10:30 A. M. (via old road), arriving in Chicago at 8:15 A. M.

Chicago and Cincinnati Express, daily, except Sunday, at 7:40 P. M., arriving in Toledo at 10:35 P. M.; Adrian 11:20 P. M., connecting with the Lightning Express Train for Chicago (via old road), arriving in Chicago at 8:00 A. M.

Toledo accommodation, daily except Sunday, at 12:15 P. M., arriving in Toledo at 4:00 P. M., connecting with Express train for Cleveland, Buffalo and New York.

FROM CHICAGO—Mail and Express, daily, except Sundays (via old road), at 6 A. M. and Lightning Express, daily, except Sundays, via Air Line, at 8:00 A. M., making connection with 4:00 P. M. train from Toledo at Air Line Junction, arriving in Detroit at 6:50 P. M.; Chicago and Montreal Express, daily except Saturday, at 8:00 P. M., via old road and Adrian, arriving at Detroit at 7:05 A. M.

FROM TOLEDO—Chicago and Montreal Express, daily, except Sundays at 4:15 A. M., arriving in Detroit at 7:05 A. M., and Express, daily except Sundays, at 4:05 P. M., arriving at Detroit at 6:50 P. M.

Detroit Accommodation, daily except Sundays, at 11:00 A. M., arriving in Detroit at 8:00 P. M.

CONNECTIONS:

Trains from Detroit connect at Adrian with Michigan Southern Main Line for Chicago, with New Albany and Salem Railroad, at the crossing of that line, and at Chicago with all Roads for the Northwest and South.

Connect also at Adrian with Jackson Branch Trains for Jackson.

Connect at Toledo with Dayton and Michigan Road, for Dayton, Hamilton and Cincinnati; with the Cleveland and Toledo Road, for Sandusky, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Dunkirk, Buffalo, Albany, Boston and New York; with Wabash Valley Road for Fort Wayne, and points Sandusky, and with Air Line Rail Road for Bryan, Konderville, Ligonier and Gosford.

Trains from Chicago and Toledo connect at Detroit with Grand Trunk Railroad of Sarnia, Toronto, Prescott, Montreal, Quebec, Portland and Boston; with Great Western Railway for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Albany, New York and Boston, also with Detroit and Milwaukee Railway, for Grand Rapids, Grand Haven and intermediate Stations.

Freight Trains leave daily, except Sunday, as follows:

FOR TOLEDO, at 12:15 P. M., arriving at Toledo at 4:00 P. M.

Trains are run by Chicago time, which is Twenty Minutes slower than Detroit time.

Woodruff's Patent Sleeping Cars accompany all night trains on this route.

Time and Fare the same as by any other Rail Road route.

NO change of cars between Detroit and Chicago. Baggage checked through to all points East and West.

JNO. D. CAMPBELL,
GENERAL SUP'Y, Toledo, Ohio.

L. P. KNIGHT, Agent, Detroit.

7-12

CAHOON'S PATENT BROADCAST SEED SOWER!

For Sowing Wheat, Oats, Barley, Grass Seeds, &c.

THE HAND MACHINE sows from four to eight acres per hour at a common walking gait, throwing out Wheat about forty feet with a Grass Seed twenty feet.

The HOGG'S PATENT MACHINE is the usual gait of a horse sows from ten to fifteen acres per hour, the Wheat about sixty feet at each passage.

The vast superiority of this machine over all others, as shown in the perfectly regular and even distribution of the seed, and the wonderful rapidity with which the work is performed, combined with their perfect simplicity and durability, have already placed them in the front rank of labor saving agricultural implements.

A saving of three-fourths of the labor and one-fourth of the seed used in hand sowing is effected by this machine, and the person using it in sowing by hand, can use either machine with perfect success.

They are warranted to give perfect satisfaction and to save their cost in less time than any other farm implement yet introduced.

Large numbers of these machines have been sold, and in instances when proper care has been used in their operation, they have given the most perfect satisfaction.

These machines can be purchased of Agents in all the principal places in the State. For further particulars address P. B. SANBORN,

General Agent for Michigan and Western Canada.

Office at B. B. & W. B. NOYES' Hardware Store, 36 Woodward Avenue Detroit, Mich.

12-2m

THE WILLIS' STUMP PULLER

IS the most powerful and most economical machine in use for pulling stumps and will clear a field in less time than any other invention of a like kind.

Twenty-three stumps have been pulled with this Machine in an hour and fifteen minutes. The undersigned will sell machines and rights to use and manufacture in any part of Michigan except the counties of Hillsdale, Branch, Wayne, Washtenaw, Jackson, Calhoun, Kalamazoo, Van Buren, Macomb, Genesee, Shiawasse, Saginaw Fuscua and St. Clair, which are already sold.

All necessary information to prices, and mode of using, will be given on application to

DAVID BLACKMAR, Ypsilanti.

or to E. F. JOHNSTONE, Editor Michigan Farmer.

The Machines are manufactured at the Detroit Locomotive Works from the best Lake Superior Iron. [8]

THE PEOPLE'S MILL.

FOR SALE at PENFIELD'S AG'NT. WAREHOUSE, at manufacturer's price, freight added; and can be seen running in this city, Detroit, Mich.

63-1f

Wilson's Albany Seedling Strawberry.

FOR SALE, Fifty Thousand, at five dollars per thousand, or three dollars for five hundred; packed in fine boxes.

W. H. HAYS, Bridgewater, Oneida Co., N. Y.

9-5w

THE MICHIGAN FARMER.

RECOMMENDATION TO FARMERS IN SELECTING the BEST MOWER and REAPER.

The committee on Agricultural Implements of the New York State Fair, held at Albany, say to farmers:

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and the exceeding strength and great simplicity of the machine must command it to the Farming Community.

14

IT IS NOT TOO MUCH TO SAY SINCE ALL,

OLD AND YOUNG, AFFIRM ITS TRUTH,

Viz: That Professor Wood's Hair Restorative

Will preserve *infinitely* the growth and color of the hair, if used two or three times a week, to any imaginable age. Perfectly restore the gray, cover the bald with nature's own ornament, the hair; make it more soft and beautiful than any oil, and preserve the scalp free from all diseases to the greatest age. Statesmen, Men, Gentlemen and ladies of all classes, over the world bear testimony that we do not say too much in its favor. Read the following and judge:

Hickory Grove, St. Charles Co., Mo., Nov. 19, 1857.

Prof. O. J. Wood—Dear Sir: Some time last summer we were induced to use some of your Hair Restorative, and its effects were so wonderful, we feel it our duty to you and the afflicted, to report it.

Our little son's head for some time had been perfectly covered with sores, and some called it scald head. The hair almost entirely came off in consequence, when a friend, seeing his sufferings, advised us to use your Restorative; we did so with little hope of success, but to our surprise, and the relief of our friends, a very few applications removed the disease entirely, and a most luxuriant crop of hair soon started out, and we can now say that our boy has a head of hair, and as luxuriant a crop of hair as any other child. We can, therefore, and do hereby, recommend your Restorative as a perfect remedy for all diseases of the scalp and hair. We are yours respectfully,

GEO. W. HIGGINBOTHAM.

SARAH A. HIGGINBOTHAM.

Prof. Wood—Dear Sir: My hair had, for several years been becoming prematurely gray, accompanied by a harshness which rendered the constant use of oil necessary in dressing it. When I commenced using your Hair Restorative about two months ago, it was in that condition, and having continued its use till within the last three weeks, it has come to its perfection, and assumed a softness and lustre greatly to be preferred to those produced by the application of oils or any other preparation I have ever used. I regard it as an indispensable article for every lady's toilet, whether to be used as a Hair Restorative or for the simple purpose of dressing or beautifying the hair. You have permission to refer to me all who entertain any doubt of its performing all that is claimed for it.

MRS. C. SYMONDS.

Cincinnati, O., Feb. 10, 1857.

Wellington, Mo., Dec. 5, 1857.

Prof. Wood—Dear Sir: By your advice, a friend of mine, who had been using your Hair Restorative, induced to try it. I had the fever, some time last May, and nearly every hair in my head came out. Now my hair has come in a great deal thicker than ever it was. Nothing but a duty and sympathy that I feel to communicate to others who are afflicted as I have been, would induce me to give this public acknowledgment of the benefit I have received from Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative.

A. R. JACOBS.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of 3 sizes, viz: large, medium, and small; small holds $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, and costs about one dollar per bottle; the price, at least two per cent, more in proportion than the small, retails for two dollars per bottle; the large holds a quart, forty per cent, more in proportion, and retails \$8.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 312 Broadway, New York, in the great N. Y. Wire Railing Establishment, and 114 Market St., St. Louis, Mo.

And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

16-3m

SUMMER COMPLAINTS.

Viz: Diarrhea and Cholera Morbus, and Flatulent and Spasmodic Colitis.

WE, the undersigned, have for several years past

sold

B. FOSGATE'S ANODYNE CORDIAL, and during this period have witnessed its salutary effects in curing the diseases for which it is recommended, viz: Acute and Chronic Diarrhea and Cholera Morbus.

We do, therefore, confidently recommend it to all those who may be afflicted with those distressing and dangerous complaints, as offering one of the best means for their cure or relief:

W. BRISTOL, Utica, T. M. HUNT, Auburn, T. J. FOOT, Hamilton, L. OSBORN, Seneca Falls, L. PARSONS, Westfield, S. WHITTE & Son, Fredonia, L. REDDY, Penn Yan, A. P. CURTIS, Attica, FITCH & DILLAYE, Syracuse, W. SEAYER & Son, Batavia, H. O. COVET, Detroit, J. G. R. BROWN, L. E. GAYLORD, Cleveland, T. E. LADLE, Elizabethtown, G. WILLARD, Ashtabula, A. L. MATTHEWS, Buffalo, G. G. GILLET, Kingville, L. B. SWAN, Rochester, CARTER & BROS., Erie.

N. B. It is particularly useful to Children when Teething, as it allays irritation, induces moderate perspiration and produces sleep.

PRICE 25 CENTS. For sale by J. S. CUTTERBERG & Co., Detroit; FARRELL & SHELLEY, Detroit; T. & J. HINCHMAN, Detroit; and by Druggists generally.

C. N. TUTTLE, General Agent, Auburn, N. Y.

16-6m

NORTHLVILLE FOUNDRY and Machine Shop.

IN the village of Northville, at the old stand of C. G. HARRINGTON, may be found a large stock of the

LATEST IMPROVED PLOWS,

of every style and variety now offered in the Eastern or Western market. Plows which for durability and lightness of draught, are equalled by few and surpassed by none. The subscriber is also manufacturing

MICHIGAN FARMER.
R. F. JOHNSTONE, EDITOR.
Publication Office, 130 Jefferson Avenue.
DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

S. FOLSON,
WOOL DEALER,
90 Woodward Avenue,
DETROIT MICHIGAN.

THE MARKETS.

Breadstuffs.

The market for flour and grain has shown quite an advance during the past ten days, occasioned mostly by the better tone of the New York market, where there has been a much better export demand, as well as considerable speculative inquiry. The better state of things does not seem to have much foundation beyond the prevalent feeling that the supply of the British market will probably be short before the next crop comes in, and also that the growing crop so far does not promise to be a first rate one. In the English market there has been a gradual advance till wheat is now quoted at about three shillings higher per quarter than it was a month ago. This together with an admitted shortness of supply in all the Continental depots, and with a late season of opening of the Baltic, has created quite a speculative demand, the result of which is, that, with the arrival of the steamers, holders have become much firmer, and the disposition on the part of dealers to make purchases, has been manifested by a much more lively inquiry. This has excited the market somewhat, and had the effect of raising prices, but we note that the advance is far from being a firm one where the stock is large. In Chicago and Milwaukee, the least change in the New York market is felt, and we note that the ups and downs are almost as frequent as the clicks of the telegraph. Still there is a gain in prices.

The New York prices for flour and grain during the week has at \$6 to \$7 25 for extra brands of flour. Wheat is held at about the same as it was last week. — We note a sale of 1,000 bu. of white Michigan at \$1.00. — This is rather under the current rate for a prime article, and shows the effect of not growing a pure article. Corn is held in New York at 80c for mixed western, and Oats are dull there at 43 and 48c.

The quotations in this market are —

Extra white wheat flour	2 bbl.	\$ 7.50	6 00
Superfine flour		5 25	5 50
White wheat, extra	2 bush.	1 45	1 45
White wheat, No. 1, 2 bush.		1 27	1 30
Corn, on the street, bush.		0 50	0 52
Corn, in store, bush.		0 50	0 56
Oats, bush.		0 36	0 37
Rye, bush.		0 75	0 78
Barley, 2 cwt.		1 25	1 25
Corn meal, 2 cwt.		1 06	1 12
Bran, 2 ton		15 00	16 00
Coarse middlings, 2 ton.		15 00	19 00
Fine middlings.		23 00	24 00
Butter, fresh roll, 2 lb.		0 12	0 14
Butter, in skin per lb.		0 10	0 10
Eggs, 2 doz.		0 16	0 11
Potatoes, Mashannock bush.		0 25	0 30
Common sorts 2 bush.		0 18	0 24
Beans, 2 bush.		0 62	0 65
Apples, green, best qualities 2 bbl.		4 00	5 00
2d quality, 2 bbl.		2 25	2 50
Clover seed, 2 bush of 60 lbs.		4 00	4 25
Timothy seed, per bush.		8 50	—
Hay, timothy, 2 ton.		10 00	15 00
Hay, marsh, 2 ton.		6 00	8 00

Livestock, &c.

The sale of live stock is somewhat limited her, and only half of a few head being sold at the same prices as last week. Common stock in fair condition that weighs not over 1,200, will not bring more than 8 to 8 1/2c live weight, unless in very prime condition. Good fat steers weighing from 1,200 to 1,500, and in condition as to flesh bring 8 1/2c, whilst those that are very good will generally sell for 8 1/2c. None have brought 4c as yet.

The report of the Albany market this week shows a more active business, and better demand, and indicates a somewhat lighter supply than has been had for the past month, and the quality is so much better that the extra weight supplies the place of numbers. Prices are reported as better by a quarter of a cent per pound, or about \$204 per head. The only sale reported from this State is fifteen head of Michigan by E. B. Reynolds at 4 1/2c; average weight 1,810. But we note that Ohio cattle averaging 1,500 pounds, have been sold at 5c, and some very extra at 5 1/2c. Hogs in the Albany market have sold at 6 1/2c live weight, and some very choice pigs have brought 7c. Sheep are selling at 4 1/2c live weight, with the supply less than the demand.

Wool.

We hear of about 8,500 lbs. of wool sold this week at nearly the same rates as last week, though prices are not so firm and in the medium grades, there is a slight decline. Lots of coarse and black sold for 30c, medium at 36c, and fine super at 4c, and even at this price it is dull. A reference to the condition of the wool business will be found on our editorial page, with extracts from the circulars of the most prominent commission houses on both sides of the Atlantic. The prices in the New York market on the 1st of May are thus quoted:

Choice selected Saxony Fleece.	55c
Saxony fleece.	50c
Full-blood Merino fleece.	45c
Land and three-quarter blood fleece.	40c
Native and quarter-blood fleece.	35c
Common fleece.	30c
Canada fleece.	25c
DOMESTIC PULLED	
New York city extra pulled.	38c
New York city super pulled.	34c
New York No. 1 pulled.	30c
Choate country picklock pulled.	50c
Country extra pulled.	44c
Country super pulled.	40c
Country No. 1 pulled.	36c
Country lambs pulled.	51c
Canada pulled.	26c

Prince Albert Potatoes for Sale.
WARANTED GENUINE. Price One Dollar per bushel, including packages; two bbls to one order, Five Dollars: delivered at the R. R. depot, Address ASA U. SUTTON, Tecumseh, Mich. March 11th, 1860. 11 6w

Seeds and Plants by Mail.
LAWTON BLACKBERRY SEED, \$1. 20 Lawton Blackberry root cuttings, \$1. 30 Wilson, Peabody, or Hooker Strawberries, \$1. 2 ounces Arctic Pearl Corn, ripens in 7 weeks, \$1. 1 Dianc Grape vine, \$1. Packages sent free by mail. Send for a free circular of the Lyons Nursery. EWAN SYLVESTER, 12 1m Lyons, N. Y.

SEEDS, SEEDS:
FRESH SHAKER SEEDS, of LAST YEARS growth and varieties. Also Spring Wheat, Sweet Potatoes of several kinds, King, Pill, Four, Dutton Eight Rowed and Sweet Corn, Timothy, Clover, Barley Peas, &c. PENFIELD'S 100 Woodward Ave. Detroit.

Webster's Unabridged Dictionary.
NEW PICTORIAL EDITION.
1500 PICTORIAL ILLUSTRATIONS.
IN ONE VOLUME OF 1750 PAGES.
PRICE \$6.50. SOLD BY ALL BOOKSELLERS.
"GET THE BEST." GET WEBSTER.
10-4w G. & C. MERRIAM, Springfield, Mass.
The trade supplied by F. RAYMOND & Co., Detroit.

THE MICHIGAN FARMER.

The Young and Well Bred Stallions,

"LOAFER,"

Winner of the First Prize, as a "Black Hawk or Morgan," of his age, at the last Michigan State Fair, and

"LOUNGER,"

Winner of the First Prize, as a trotter, of his age, at the last Branch county Fair, and at the Kalamazoo Horse Show of last year—will be kept for the service of mares, this season.

AT J. PETERSON'S LIVERY STABLE, COLDWATER, MICH.,

at prices which will warrant every breeder of horses, in this vicinity, in raising good ones.

They are of the finest bay color—good temper—very promising in action, with sufficient size to perform any labor required.

They are among the most promising of the get of their worthy sire—Green Mountain Black Hawk—from

dam of a valuable strain of English breeding.

All are respectively invited to give them an examination.

18-1m

KIM. PARRISH.

Coldwater, April 18, 1860.

18-2m

W. G. MCGREGORY,

46 Larned Street East, Detroit.

18-3m

J. B. CRIPPEN.

Coldwater, May 1, 1860.

18-4m

A. S. BROOKS,

WEST NOVI, MICH.,

BREEDER OF SHORTHORN CATTLE.

FOR SALE, twenty head of pure bred Shorthorn stock, bred from recent importations, ranging from calves to four year old bulls and heifers.

For further information apply to A. S. BROOKS,

11-8m* West Novi, Oakland Co., Mich.

VALUABLE HORSE STOCK

Offered at Private Sale.

The subscriber having been engaged in breeding

from the most valuable strains of thorough bred and full blood trotting and road horses for several years, is now prepared to dispose of a number of his young stock on liberal terms, and he calls the attention of those who desire to procure animals for breeding to the colts he offers for sale. An opportunity is now given to breeders to make a selection from stock bred from the best horses that have ever been introduced into Michigan or the western States. The lot comprises colts from two to half a dozen months to five years old, of all colors, half and full blood, full blood and trotting parentage on both sides. Among them are some of the closest bred and fullest blooded Messenger stallion colts to be found any where, also colts bred from the stock of Glencoe, Boston, Imported Stonebreaker, Abdallah, Vermont Black Hawk and Long Island Black Hawk, all of them remarkable for size, style and action.

For further particulars address

E. N. WILLCOX,

Detroit, Mich.

April 4th, 1860 14t.

18-2m

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF

SHORTHORNS, & C.

THE ENTIRE STOCK OF SETH A. BUSHNELL,

Breeder of

Shorthorn Cattle, Jacks and Jennets, South-down Sheep, and Chester White Pigs,

must be closed out during the coming summer.

A portion of the Cows and Heifers, and the entire stock of sixteen Bulls, (with the exception of Fancy Boy,) will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, to the highest bidder, on

Thursday, the 31st day of May next,

at the residence of the said Bushnell in Hartford, Trumbull county, O. At the head of this stock, and to be sold with the rest, stands the famous

PRIZE BULL HUBBACK.

The balance of the stock will be held subject to private sale at any time. Terms of sale, seven months credit with approved security, or six per cent off for cash.

HOMER B. THOMPSON,

Assigned to Seth A. Bushnell.

Hartford, O., April 21, 1860. 17-2t.

DURHAM BULL FOR SALE.

WILL SELL my thoroughbred Durham Bull

"PRINCE EDWARD."

as I have used him with my own herd so long as I can do so without breeding too close. Those desiring to purchase are requested to call and see him and his stock, which I have, from calves to four years old, and which will equal anything in the State. I will sell this Bull very low for cash or approved paper, at six months.

PREPARED BY

D. R. J. AYER & CO.,

LOWELL, MASS.

Price, \$1 per Bottle; Six Bottles for \$5.

All our remedies are for sale by J. S. Farrand, Detroit, and by all Druggists every where.

18-3m

SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR.

NEVER DEBILITATES.

IT is compounded entirely from Gums, Medicine, known and approved, and is now offered to the public, for which it is recommended.

It has cured thousands who had given up all numerous unsolicited certificates.

The dose must be adapted to the temperament and used in such quantities as to not irritate the Bowels.

Let the dictates of your judgment guide you in the use of the LIVER INVIGORATOR, and it will cure all attacks of Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Dropsey, Habitual Costiveness, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Flatulence, &c.

It is an invaluable protection to immigrants and persons who travel, or reside in foreign countries.

If taken occasionally or daily while exposed to the infection, that will be excreted from the system, and cannot accumulate in sufficient quantity to ripen into disease. Hence it is even more valuable for protection than cure, and few will ever suffer from intermittents if they avail themselves of the protection this remedy affords.

PREPARED BY

D. R. J. AYER & CO.,

LOWELL, MASS.

Price One Dollar per Bottle.

—ALSO—

SANFORD'S FAMILY CATHARTIC PILLS.

COMPOUNDED FROM Pure Vegetable Extracts, and put up in GLASS CASES, Air Tight, and will keep in any climate.

AMERICAN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

CAPITAL \$900,000.

WESTERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY